

New York Team Scores First in Second Inning of Game

MONTENEGRIN MARCH IS AGAINST SKUTARI

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to the European press the Montenegrin army has already been annihilated whilst Bulgaria and Serbia have invaded Macedonia. As a matter of fact in spite of alarmist reports spread in every direction of accounts of battles probably barely skirmishes, peace has still been maintained for the precipitate action of the tiny kingdom of Montenegro has not so far been followed by the Balkan states. Every hour which passes without a rupture makes peace more possible and gives the great powers time to complete negotiations.

The confusion in Albania which those who do not understand the country have found so difficult to comprehend in the past is illustrated by the fact that the Muhammadan Albanians have offered to hold Montenegro in check without help from Turkey, and that Riza Bey, one of the leaders of the late Albanian rebellions, has effected a counter invasion of Montenegro at the head of a considerable Albanian force.

The capture of Berane, if true, amounts to nothing at all. The chief Montenegrin force is apparently marching on Skutari where there is usually a garrison of some 10,000 Ottoman troops. Meanwhile Turkish reinforcements are being pushed up from the headquarters of the eighteenth division at Dibra.

STANDARD OIL HEAD ADMITS ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY IN POLITICS

WASHINGTON—John D. Archbold, head of the Standard Oil Company, appeared today before the Senate fund committee to give further details of the corporation's alleged campaign donation of \$100,000 to aid President Roosevelt in 1904.

He went through dozens of his letters published in Hearst's magazine. He admitted negotiations with former Senators Foraker and Hanna of Ohio, former Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, former Representative Grosvenor of Ohio and former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania. The Standard Oil head admitted paying \$34,500 to Senator Foraker in 1906. He said it was for attorneys' fees, declaring

(Continued on page five, column five)

MANAGER M'GRAW PITS MARQUARD AGAINST O'BRIEN IN TIE GAME PLAY-OFF

TODAY'S GAME IN WORLD'S SERIES—SCORE BY INNINGS

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
New York . .	0	1	0	0	1	0							
Boston . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0							

BOSTON
O'BRIEN AND CARRIGAN

Batteries

NEW YORK
MARQUARD AND MYERS

UMPIRES: KLEM AND O'LOUGHLIN, EVANS AND RIGLER

FEATURES OF GAME

At 12:24 the Red Sox took the field for batting practice. Seal Ball went into the pitcher's box and the men started knocking out long flies. Collins pitched to the batters later.

At 12:40 the Giants walked on the field. The Giants started batting practice at 1:20.

Many more women present than yesterday. Speaker and Captain Doyle of New York rode around diamond in auto presented to Boston fielder as most useful player in his league.

Devore, first man up, singles. Carrigan throws Devore out on attempted steal.

Murray takes two bases in second when Hooper juggles his hit. Merkle sacrifices him and he scores on a fly.

Lewis gets first hit for Boston in second. Fletcher is given first pass in third. With man on third O'Brien fans Devore in third inning.

HOW THE GAME WAS PLAYED

FIRST INNING

New York—Pitcher O'Brien threw the first ball to Devore, which was a ball. Devore then singled over second. Doyle fled to Speaker. Devore was out trying to steal, Carrigan to Wagner. Snodgrass hit a fly to left center which Speaker caught. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Boston—Hooper fled to Fletcher. Yerkes struck out. Speaker received a great ovation when he came to the plate and hit a hard bouncer to Doyle which the latter fielded in brilliant style, getting his man at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING

New York—Murray hit to right center. Hooper juggled the ball, giving him two bases. Merkle laid down a pretty sacrifice bunt. O'Brien to Stahl, Murray going to third. Herzog hit a high fly to Hooper, Murray crossing the plate by a great burst of speed. Myers hit a line drive to Gardner who threw him out at first. One run, one hit, no errors.

Boston—Lewis singled over Fletcher's head. Gardner sacrificed him to second. Herzog to Merkle. Stahl hit a high fly to Murray. Wagner struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors.

THIRD INNING

New York—Fletcher was passed after fouling off several good ones. Marquard was cheered when he came to the plate and responded with a sacrifice. O'Brien to Stahl. Devore struck out. Doyle hit a line drive which Stahl caught for the third out. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Boston—Carrigan fouled out to Myers. O'Brien was cheered when he came to bat, but struck out. Hooper followed out. No runs; no hits; no errors.

FOURTH INNING

New York—Snodgrass was out. Yerkes to Stahl. Murray was cheered but was out on an attempted bunt. O'Brien to Stahl. Merkle was out the same way. No runs, no hits; no errors.

Boston—Yerkes hit an easy fly to Fletcher. Speaker singled to left field. Lewis hit to Herzog, who threw Speaker out at second. Gardner then ended the

DESTROYER GOES TO MAINE COAST FOR HER TRIALS

QUINCY, Mass.—Under command of Capt. John F. Kent, the torpedo boat destroyer Henley left the Fore River shipbuilding yards today for Charles town to take on board 15 men and then proceed to Rockland for her trials. With Captain Kent were Capt. William N. Little, R. L. Lubbe, engineer, and F. D. Wellington, assistant to the president of the shipbuilding company.

"A WONDERFUL GAME" VERDICT OF S. J. ELDER

"It was a wonderful game," said Samuel J. Elder, the Boston lawyer, center fielder of the Yale team in '73 and captain of his class team, as he rushed into his office after a court session this morning to find a dozen matters demanding his attention at once. Busy men like Mr. Elder have little time free from business, especially when there is another game in the afternoon, but his enthusiasm got the best of him, when asked by the Monitor representative about yesterday's game. This is the former baseball star's version of the game at Fenway park yesterday:

"It was a wonderful game! A man might go to ball games for a hundred years without seeing another like it. It is impossible of description.

"There is the score, and the detail record of plays, but they do not give the faintest impression of the game itself.

"Of course the bands and the crowds and the field and the world's pennant played for, explain in part the tension, but they do not explain it all.

"Do you remember Mulvaney in 'Sol-

MASONS FOR WORLD PEACE IN SCOTTISH RITE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—The speeches made at the banquet given in this city on Monday night in honor of the delegates to the international conference of Scottish Rite Masons, having much to do with the subject of international peace and arbitration, reflects a well established body of sentiment among the leading Masons of the world on this great question. It was deemed appropriate that emphasis should be placed on the subject of world-peace and international arbitration at the Washington conference, owing to the revolution which prevails in Mexico, and to the unrest of Europe over affairs in the Balkans.

In his allocution before the supreme council, Scottish Rite, southern jurisdiction, in this city, last October, the Hon. James D. Richardson, sovereign grand commander, dwelt at some length on the reasons why peace should prevail throughout the world, and last summer he met Jose Castellot, sovereign grand commander of the Scottish Rite bodies of Mexico.

COAL INVESTIGATION BY BOSTON CHAMBER IS CALLED PROBABLE

Robert S. Coffin, first assistant secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said today that he believed the chamber would gladly take up an investigation of the local coal situation and the cause of advanced prices as requested by Mayor Fitzgerald. Mr. Coffin also said he thought an attempt would be made to get together for the investigation the committee of coal experts who about two years ago investigated the buying and handling of bituminous coal and whose report has since circulated all over the world and brought a price of \$2.50 per cwt.

In his letter the mayor has sent to the chamber he submits statistics showing that the price of coal has increased by nearly \$1 per ton over the average prices of a year ago and the increase in the price of stove size, which is that most commonly used, amounts to \$1.05 per ton, the mayor said.

"It seems clear," wrote the mayor, "that somebody is taking advantage of the docile public of this city on the assumption that its resources are equal to any demand by those who purvey the necessities of life. Whether it is a local combination of middlemen or the great mining and transportation interests at the seat of supply is a question which ought to be answered."

NEWSPAPER LAW TEST SUIT FILED

NEW YORK—Suit to test the right of the government to enforce the federal law of Aug. 24, 1912, requiring newspapers and periodicals to publish their circulation figures twice a year and imposing other requirements, was filed in the United States district court here Wednesday afternoon by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin Company, publishers of the Journal of Commerce.

Back of the action, according to Robert C. Morris of counsel for the complainant is the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

WAKEFIELD CITIZENS PROTEST

Residents of Wakefield held a mass meeting in the town hall last evening to protest the contemplated erection of a leather tanning plant, in the eastern part of the town, by the W. C. Welch Company of Woburn.

INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF STATE W. C. T. U. IS SEEN BY DELEGATES

Under the guidance of Mrs. Mary C. Sturdy of the Frances E. Willard settlement board of directors, a party of delegates to the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. convention, which closed last night, left the North station this morning for an all day visit to Llewellyn lodge, Bedford, the industrial center of the settlement. They will inspect the various industries of the lodge, the preserving plant, weaving room, aviary, chicken plant, and gardens, and be the guests of the lodge at lunch.

At 8 o'clock last night the Massachusetts delegates to the national W. C. T. U. convention at Portland, Oregon, left for the West in company with the other New England delegates in a special Pullman attached to the Central Vermont Montreal express.

At the prize speaking contest held in Tremont Street Methodist Episcopal church last evening the L. T. L. diamond medal was awarded to Mrs. Mary Sharp Kirkland, who gave "The Defense of the Alamo," and the grand gold medal was awarded to Mrs. Helen G. Rice who spoke "The Story of Patsy." Willard O. Wylie, the Rev. C. L. D. Younklin and Robert H. Magwood acted as judges.

The convention was the largest ever held in Massachusetts. The fortieth convention will be held next year in Worcester.

JUDGE REFUSES BAIL IN THE ETOR CASE

SALEM, Mass.—Judge Joseph J. Quinn in the Essex county superior court today refused the motion to admit Joseph Caruso, accused of responsibility for the killing of Anna Lopizzo in Lawrence last January, to bail. In denying the motion made by Judge James F. Sisk of counsel for Caruso, the judge practically denied bail to Joseph J. Etor and Arturo Giovannitti, under the same charges.

The motions were made yesterday by Attorneys W. Scott Peters, J. P. S. Mahoney and Judge Sisk.

Judge Quinn's ruling in the Caruso case is as follows: "Assuming this court has authority to entertain the within motion, as to which I have grave doubts, I find that the defendant is not entitled as of right to be admitted to bail and that there is no such cause as moves the court in the exercise of its discretion to release the defendant on bail. The motion is therefore denied."

YOU WHO FIND HELPFUL HINTS ON THE MONITOR'S "FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD" PAGE AND IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE PAPER, WHY NOT OFFER SIMILAR HELP TO OTHERS BY PASSING YOUR MONITORS ALONG, MARKING THIS SPACE TO SHOW WHY?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States 5c To Foreign Countries 30c

Murray, Man Who Starred in Extra Inning Contest Singles, Is Sacrificed and Comes Home on a Fly

AUTO FOR SPEAKER

FENWAY PARK—Boston and New York met this afternoon on the local American League diamond to play off the second game of the world's series which ended in a tie game Wednesday.

At 11:50 there was quite a gathering of fans outside the gate waiting to secure their admission tickets. There were not quite as many as on Wednesday, but they kept coming and it was evident that many of them would wait until the last minute and then have a grand rush to get in. At this time the grandstand had not been opened and the pavilion was about half full, while there were only a few in the center field bleachers.

When the gates to the grandstand were thrown open at 12 o'clock there were very few persons holding tickets ready to come in. This was due to the fact that those who went early yesterday in the expectation that they would find it slow work getting to their seats found it so much easier, that they decided not to come as early today.

At 1:30 the strains of "Tessie" were heard from the Royal Rooters' band underneath the grandstand.

At 1:42 New York took the field for batting practice with Manager McGraw again batting to the infielders and Pitchers Crandall and Wiltse to the outfield.

At this time the grounds were well filled and many were standing in line waiting their chance to get into the unreserved seats.

The automobile which it was thought would be presented to Speaker before the game yesterday was given him today, the presentation speech being made by Ben Mulford, Jr., of Cincinnati, chairman of the commission which voted Speaker the most valuable player to any club in the American League.

After the presentation Speaker and Captain Doyle of the New York team drove around the diamond.

At 1:50 the Boston team went on the field for practice. Pitcher Fape batted to the infielders and Engle and Hall to the outfield.

Manager McGraw had Marquard and Crandall warming up, while O'Brien was the only Boston pitcher out.

While the players on both teams were disappointed over being unable to win the game yesterday, the result did not in any way affect the supporters of the two clubs and there was a long line of fans waiting at the ticket offices this morning for a chance to get the necessary tickets to admit them to today's game. Profiting by the experiences of yesterday many of them came prepared to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

Both teams came through the hard struggle in fine shape and the players were all eager to get out on the diamond and resume the battle for the championship of the world.

It was the veteran Mathewson against (Continued on page three, column four)

CITY GARDENERS FROM WORCESTER SEEING BOSTON

More than 200 boys and girls, prize-winners in the city garden competitions at Worcester were taken to the principal points of interest in Boston today in 20 automobiles. When they reached the State House, they were received by Governor Foss and were taken through the building.

The party was in charge of the Rev. J. F. Flood and Alderman Harry O'Rourke of Worcester. The party will return by way of Lexington and Concord.

C. & A. ROAD SHUTS BOSTON OFFICE

As a result of discontinuing joint operation of the Chicago & Alton and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroads, the Boston office of the former road has been abolished and the territory transferred to the jurisdiction of Frank Bowman, eastern passenger agent, 360 Broadway, New York.

W. H. Doll has been appointed traveling passenger agent for the road, with headquarters in New York.

MAY REDUCE SUBWAY COVERS

Mayor Fitzgerald and the transit commissioners conferred today about the coverings to subway entrances and exits on Tremont street. The commissioners assured the mayor that the subject would be given full investigation and anything feasible would be done to reduce their size.

The mayor declares that these entrances are a detriment to the business interests near by.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

"WINTER'S TALE" WITHOUT SCENERY

Granville Barker Dispenses With Realistic Sets and Footlights in London
"Decorative" Production of Shakespeare Drama

SCENE IN BARKER PRODUCTION



(Copyright by Daily Mirror Studios, 63 Strand, London)

Henry Ainley as Leontes and Stanley Drewitt in simply staged classic drama, performed without cuts

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Until Shakespeare was expensively staged, it must be admitted he generally bored people prodigiously. Actors, like clerics, acquired a manner in speaking his verse. Overwhelmed by the sacredness of their responsibility they declaimed him in measured time. The effect may to some have been solemn and eminently proper, but to the profane it sounded ridiculous and hopelessly unnatural. It was, moreover, wearisome to a degree, and so something had to be done.

When the Czar visited Paris quite a few years ago, the Parisians stripped the leaves off the trees, decorating them instead with artificial flowers. "And really, they looked remarkably well," as an old gentleman said with an apologetic shrug.

So it is with the actor manager in regard to Shakespeare. Cutting away what he personally considers as superfluous, he ornaments the text with every conceivable and ingenious device. It is true the productions are lengthy and the pauses between the acts necessarily long, but then you are rewarded by seeing apples shaken from the trees, or the heads of flowers actually cut off as an illustration to the verse.

Of course the two instance mentioned may be regarded as almost a burlesque

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Robin Hood."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Aviator."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"The Talker."
KEITH'S—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."
PARK—"Rose Stahl."
PLYMOUTH—"Oliver Twist."
ST. JAMES—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
TREMONT—"A Polish Wedding."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COMEDY—"Fauna's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
DAILY—"Henry V."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
GAIETY—"Over 666."
GARRICK—"John Mason."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vandeville."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Man and Superman."
KEITH'S—"Vandeville."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Master of the House."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PARK—"Oliver Twist."
PROCTOR'S—"Vandeville."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
WEST END—"Bunty and the Strings."
WEBBERS—"Scrape of the Pen."

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."
CORT—"Fine feathers."
FINE ARTS—"Secret of Suzanne."
GARRICK—"Margaret Anglin."
GRAND—"The Red Widow."
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
LYRIC—"The Blue Bird."
MAJESTIC—"Vandeville."
NEMPHIS—"The Man Higher Up."
POWERS—"The New Sign."
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."

passion, or in the swift hurry of a message the pace is taken accordingly, but Hermione's stately defense of the penitent grief of Leontes, is given in the measured time that is consonant with the expression of such emotions. The story of "The Winter's Tale" need not be discussed seriously, and certainly it is not helped by realistic stage effects, but if Shakespeare's plays are "worth producing at all it should be the actors' first object to give as far as possible the sense or feeling of the lines in relation to their emotional quality.

Henry Ainley shows us Leontes swept by a hurricane of passion. Words pour from him like a torrent, and, if the attention is not held, you do not hear. It is, however, possible not to lose a word; that is at least an individual experience. There is something extraordinarily pathetic in the figure of this poor king, caught by the madness of jealousy, his undisciplined affections proving traitors to his manhood. Mr. Ainley's Leontes is really a splendid piece of acting worthy of all praise.

The "decorations," that have been referred to, are the work of Norman Wilkinson. A few columns, backed by a curtain of gold, make a beautiful setting for a palace, and, where the peasants gambol, we are shown a curiously modern looking cottage placed against a simple white cloth. This rather colorless background is an excellent set-off to Albert Rothenstein's gorgeously fantastic costumes. Occasionally the designer of the decorations and the designer of the costumes appear to clash, as, for instance, in the last scene, where a beautiful curtain of black and pale gold is somewhat killed by the striking, but rather crude, splendor of Florizel's coat.

On the whole, however, these costumes of Mr. Rothenstein's are a real delight. When Autolycus summons the peasants round him for the sale of his wares the stage resembles a gorgeous flower bed. It is true that at first the full-skirted coats, bright pink and gold boots, and erect feathers are a little startling, but you get used to them, and after a time they appear natural enough. Then all this gay clothing seems in harmony with the merriment of these lively peasants. It is a tremendous affair, legs and arms going like mad, to the accompaniment of an instrument Shylock certainly would describe as vile.

Here we see Dennis Neilson-Terry, the delightful brother of a charming sister, as Florizel, dancing with the Perdita of Miss Kathleen Nesbitt, a young lady whose rustic environment has got decidedly the better of her royal parentage. These peasants are real enough, their humors and mannerisms are still to be found by the countryside. The Autolycus of Mr. Whitby is not so broadly played as is sometimes the case, but it is thoroughly quaint, and the character loses nothing by his restraint.

There is no attempt in this production at pretending that the play is anything but a stage representation. The soliloquies of the actors are addressed straight to the audience, and whatever is real in the play must be brought out through the text, and by an intelligent interpretation of it. Miss Lillith McCarthy, a beautiful figure as the Queen, gives her lines with quiet dignity, a fine contrast to the passionate outbursts of Leontes. Miss Estelle-Berger's Paulina is also an exceedingly strong piece of acting. It is a long time, in fact, since a Shakespeare production has proved so interesting.

Still the method is right. In the rush

of the method, still even with the most beautiful of modern productions, much original matter has to go by the board in order to give place to the elaborate scenery which has seemed to be so necessary in Shakespeare revivals.

Mr. Granville Barker in his first Shakespearean production, "The Winter's Tale," has disposed of scenery. He has, what he calls, "decorations." The orchestra being dispensed with, a few steps lead up to the proscenium, the actors generally making their entrances from two doors where the lower boxes usually are. A light curtain falls between the scenes, some of them being played in front of it, or before simply designed drop-scenes and decorative curtains. There are no footlights, but the lighting is done from the dress circle, and is extremely effective. The simplicity of the arrangements allows the whole of the text, with exception of a few lines, to be given in a reasonable time.

But besides a minimum of accessories there is the pace at which the play is taken to account for the fact that it can be got into the space of about three hours. It goes for the most part, as schoolboys would say, at a tremendous lick. Gabbled, say some of the critics. Not a bit of it, answers Mr. Barker; audiences have not acquired the habit of listening—and in the main he is right. It is, as a matter of fact, possible, though not always easy, to hear every word, though sometimes individual actors are not equal to the demand made on them. Again, distractions, in the shape of a delightful crowd of peasants, render attention to the spoken word supremely difficult.

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PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Hayes square in Charlestown received its designation in 1899 when the center of an expanse of cobblestone pavement at Bunker Hill, Vine and Moulton streets was made into a small park

ing, or has aroused so much lively discussion and vigorous criticism.

HERE AND THERE

John Mason is to appear for five years under the management of Charles Frohman.

Three short plays, "Rosalind," by Barrie, a romantic piece; "The Widow of Wasdale," by Pinero, and "Over Ruled," an argumentative comedy by Bernard Shaw, will shortly be offered by Frohman as a single evening's bill in New York.

John Craig is planning to present "Macbeth," "Damon and Pythias," "The Ninety and Nine" and "The Man of the Hour." Next week's play is "Such a Little Queen."

"On the Level," a drama of regeneration by Richard Madder, will be produced next Monday evening at the St. James theater.

"Coming Home to Roost," Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, will have its metropolitan performance Monday evening at the Hollis street theater.

ELMENDORF LECTURES

The first of the Elmendorf lectures of the season will be given tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon in Symphony hall, the former at 8:15 and the latter at 2:15 o'clock. The subject of the lecture will be "The Heart of the Rockies," in which Mr. Elmendorf will describe through the medium of his lantern slides and motion pictures, the interesting features of a trip through the great mountain regions near Denver and Colorado Springs.

HISTORY AND THE DRAMATIST

Louis N. Parker's comedy, "Disraeli," has been made the subject of a query regarding the exact period of the great statesman's life referred to. Mr. Bakke, however, isn't allowing himself to be pinned down to days, months and years. He says: "A play dealing with a historical figure cannot emulate the accuracy of a calendar as to dates. The author should be granted the utmost freedom. A certain set of events happened within a given period. The playwright cannot follow the happenings day by day and hour by hour. He should be allowed to take the entire period within which the events he treats of were imagined, executed and brought to conclusion, and treat it as a whole, even if he compasses 10 years—or 100 years—into his poor little two hours' traffic."

"This is the only method I can imagine as workable, and it is this method I have ventured to adopt in 'Disraeli.' The actual purchase of the Suez canal was an elaborate and long-drawn business; its consequence has not fully developed even yet. I used it as a symbol, and not at all as a historical fact, and labelled the play with no date. Dates, like all other figures, are stubborn things, and stubborn things are better out of a play. Call the period of the play the seventies, and leave it at that. Its main object is to give a picture of the Jewish statesman. It is hard enough to write a play, anyway. Let us not hamper the unhappy author by chaining him to logic, facts, dates and the encyclopedia."

PROVIDENCE Y.M.C.A. FUND GROWS
PROVIDENCE—Of the \$350,000 wanted by the Young Men's Christian Association to put up a new building, contributions were announced at two rallies, bringing the total up to \$106,950, Wednesday.

LONDON RELIEVED OF ITS STREET HANDBILLS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A practical step has been taken towards the improvement of the appearance of the London streets, in the suppression of the indiscriminate distribution of handbills.

The new order issued by the chief of the police, Sir Edward Henry, derives its authority from an old act called the metropolitan street act, one clause of which prohibits the distribution of advertisements "except in a form or manner approved by the commissioners in any street within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross."

This system of thrusting papers and pamphlets into the hands of unsuspecting pedestrians, had become a public nuisance. They either disfigured the streets or else were blown about by every puff of wind, and their very fate seemed to disqualify the method as a successful form of advertising. Its cheapness has been its source of popularity, and the opinion is given by the manager of a large firm of advertisers that half a million handbills are distributed daily in London, and that £50,000 a year is spent in this way.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS REDUCTION OF PARCEL RATES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to an announcement

Leading Events in the Athletic World

DURNAN ROWS BARRY MONDAY FOR WORLD'S TITLE AT SCULLING

Canadian to Meet Present Champion Over Putney to Mortlake Course—Englishman in Good Condition

FOR SPORTSMAN CUP

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—As was generally expected, the Canadian sculler, E. Durnan, has now arrived in England, prepared to row Ernest Barry for the world's and English championship. The match has been arranged for next Monday, over the usual Putney to Mortlake course. Professional scullers have of late been very busy, and the moment Barry brought the world's championship to England by his victory over R. Arnet on the Thames last July, a number of colonial aspirants sprang up, anxious to arrange a match with the holder.

Australia and New Zealand, always to the front in sculling, are desirous of sending at least one man each, and both Pearce of the former and Webb of the latter seem anxious to try their hand with the Englishman, while Dick Arnet may wish for another match. For the present, however, nothing definite has been arranged, and Barry's attention is directed towards the Canadian, about whom little is known on this side of the Atlantic.

Durnan made one attempt for the world's championship in 1906, when he was easily defeated by George Towns on the Nepean river, Australia. Since then he has beaten Tom Sullivan, Bill Haines and W. Hackett in Canada. While it is hardly possible to estimate his powers, he has the advantage of having had experience and of having been connected with sculling for over 20 years. As far as has been seen he sculls in a somewhat unattractive style, and has a fair turn of speed at the start. Whether he can maintain this over the long course remains to be seen.

Barry has been rowing on and off since his victory over Arnet in July, and is already in good condition for a race. He will take a tremendous lot of beating over what may be termed his own course. The "Sportsman" cup is attached to the English championship, and if Barry wins this he will become entitled to keep the trophy as his own property because he will have secured three wins within two years. Those to his credit already were over W. Albany on May 1, 1911, and W. H. Fogwell on Sept. 11, 1911.

SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Cavanaugh of Dartmouth is trying Whitney, the all-round athlete, at end.

Judging by the result of the Amherst-Tufts game, the latter eleven will be watching this season.

Coach Lindgren has the poorest looking material at the University of Illinois that has been noted there since 1906.

Coach Kenney is much pleased with the outlook at Marquette this fall. He has all the veterans back, and they are fast getting into form.

Nelson Norgren is showing up strongly in the University of Chicago football practice. He is also developing much ability as a punter and drop-kicker.

James Henderson, who coached Colgate to its victory over Cornell, is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., playing tackle on the varsity four years.

The Annapolis Academy eleven will miss the services of Brown, the guard, and Overesch, end, in the early games on account of disciplinary measures.

Chicago's 13 to 0 victory over Indiana in the first western conference game proves that Coach Stagg has a fine eleven representing the Maroon this year.

Captain Thompson is covering a lot of ground for the University of Michigan this fall. In 10 minutes of practice play with the second eleven he scored three touchdowns.

It will be interesting to watch the work of Michael Dorizas at Pennsylvania. He is the Greek athlete who was second in the javelin throw at the 1908 Olympic games who is trying for the Pennsylvania freshman eleven.

EASY WIN FOR PENN ELEVEN
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A series of well-executed forward passes and long runs in the second and third periods enabled the University of Pennsylvania football team to defeat Ursinus here Wednesday by the score of 34 to 0. Pennsylvania made three touchdowns in the second period and two in the third, but fumbles and badly directed forward passes prevented any scoring in the final period.

WILL ROW FOR WORLD'S TITLE



(Copyrighted Sport & General)

EDWARD DURNAN

Canadian professional sculler who has challenged Ernest Barry for championship of the world

PRINCETON WILL HAVE HARD WORK BEHIND THE GATES

Varsity Eleven Sent Against the Freshmen and Makes Two Touchdowns, Waller and Emmons Scoring

PRINCETON, N. J.—Coach Cunningham plans to put his entire Princeton varsity squad through a hard scrimmage on University field this afternoon. The gates are to be closed to all visitors throughout the entire practice and it is plainly evident that the coaches are not anxious to have any one get a line on what is going on.

A hard secret practice with the freshmen was held Wednesday. All of the regulars with the exception of De Witt and Trenkman were in the lineup. Captain Pendleton was again at quarterback, with Waller filling in at right half. The work of the varsity was far from encouraging. The line showed no dash whatever in getting started on the shift play and was equally off form in defensive play. During the 60-minute scrimmage the first string men could score but twice, both touchdowns were the result of a series of closed formations, ending in line plunges and off tackle plays. The first tally was registered by Waller and the second by Emmons, who went in for Pendleton at quarter late in the afternoon.

During the latter part of the practice the freshmen were kept on the attack, and although unable to force the oval over the goal line they kept the varsity continually on the jump and several times threatened to tally.

Swart, who has been holding down the center position on the second team, was given a tryout at tackle on the varsity and showed up to advantage.

WHAT EXPERTS SAY

Hugh Jennings—Fortune was against the Giants.

Joseph Wood—The Giants will have to be watched.

John McGraw—The Giants sure stopped the Red Sox on their own grounds.

Garland Stahl—The game shows that we can hit Mathewson, on whom New York depends.

C. Tesreau—Watching that game from the bench was the hardest work of the season.

B. Johnson—The American league will win the series. It is doubtful if the Giants win a single game.

A. G. Herrmann—President Johnson should not be so sure. One game does not win a series.

William Carrigan—We showed our stamina again in the second game. Mathewson, who pitched for New York, is still a grand pitcher.

Catcher Myers—We tackled the Red Sox in their own backyard, and fought them to a standstill.

Pitcher Marquard—The Giants feel more confident than ever that they will win the series, strange to relate. Mathewson was unfortunate.

Pitcher Mathewson—I think we have an even chance to win.

ATHLETICS WIN IN PITCHERS' DUEL

PHILADELPHIA—The Athletics took the lead in the local championship series Wednesday by defeating the Philadelphia Nationals 4 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Houck and Chalmers until the eighth inning, when the American leaguers found Chalmers for two singles and a double, which with an error, gave the Athletics three runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Nationals 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 0
Athletics 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0
Batteries: Houck and Lapp; Chalmers and Killifer. Umpires: Hart and Johnson.

WALTER CAMP, JR., IS BACK IN YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD

Freshmen Playing Straight Football Go Through Varsity Line for Total of 80 Yards and Touchdown

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Walter Camp, Jr., is back with the Yale football squad, playing his first scrimmage of the season Wednesday. He alternated in punting and line breaking with Captain Spalding, and scored the first touchdown of the afternoon, taking the ball through tackle for five yards. Camp will be worked lightly daily, and it is now believed that he will get into part of the West Point game.

Freshmen and varsity met Wednesday afternoon, and the freshmen tore the regular line in two, gaining a total of 80 yards in succession. They used a shifting, twisting play that masked a pivotal attack, in which Knowles, their fullback, usually gained his ground. The freshmen took the ball from kickoff to their five-yard line back to the varsity 10-yard mark, where they lost it on a fumble.

The varsity attack, however, was more effective than Tuesday against the freshmen, when it scored only once. Three touchdowns were shot over the line, the regulars being checked only once. The practice was all secret, and lasted 30 minutes. The lineup:

Gallagher L. E. Talbot L. E. York L. E. Ketcham C. Randall L. E. Warren L. E. Avery L. E. Cornish L. E. Avery L. E. Spaulding L. E. J. R. H. Camp L. E. Subbs included: Sheldon L. E. Osborn L. E. Cornell, Loftis L. E. Becket L. E. Castles L. E. Wiser L. E.

WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES FOR 1912

NEW YORK NATIONAL PLAYERS												
G.	A.	R.	H.	S.	B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.	O.	E.	P.
Herzog, 2b.	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Murray, r.f.	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Myers, c.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Doyle, 2b.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Snodgrass, l.f.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Merkle, 1b.	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Recker, c.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Shaffer, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Fletcher, ss.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
McMullin, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Wilson, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Mathewson, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Devore, l.f.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Tesreau, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Crandall, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Totals	2	75	9	19	2	2	4	3	250	60	36	6.941

BOSTON AMERICAN PLAYERS												
G.	A.	R.	H.	S.	B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.	O.	E.	P.
Hooper, r.f.	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Speaker, c.	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Gaddy, c.	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Wagner, ss.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Yerkes, 2b.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Lewis, l.f.	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Stahl, 1b.	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Gardner, 3b.	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Carrigan, c.	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Collins, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Hall, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Bedient, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Wood, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Totals	2	75	10	16	3	3	5	2	213	60	23	2.976

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Mathewson pitched a fine game and deserved to have won.

It was a fine crowd and both teams were liberally cheered.

Mathewson worked the corners in fine style and had beautiful control.

Both teams played clean baseball and the friendliest spirit prevailed.

O'Loughlin's umpiring was of the best and Rigler judged the plays on the bases excellently.

Stahl and Wagner were cheered to the echo when presented the automobile and silver bat.

The crowd was handled perfectly and reflects great credit on the management and the police.

Mathewson's great popularity was shown by the way he was cheered each time he came to the plate.

That new stand which President Murphy is to build for the Cubs in Chicago promises to be a record breaker.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PLAY OFF TIE GAME AT FENWAY PARK TODAY

(Continued from page one)

Collins, Hall and Bedient in the game Wednesday and the famous pitcher held his own. The veteran had fine control and while he was found for 10 hits he kept them well scattered, and but for errors by Fletcher would have won his game. The New York shortstop had an off day, dropping a line drive in the first inning that offered a fine chance for a double play and letting a grounder go through his legs in the eighth which cost another run as there were two out when it happened and Lewis scored.

Collins started in fine form, but the New York players began to solve his delivery in the eighth and Hall took his place. Manager Stahl shifted again in the eleventh and Bedient retired the side without a hit.

Murray was the star of the game. He batted in great form getting three hits in five times up, one a three-bagger and another a double. Herzog also batted firmly for New York. Shaffer made two fine assists in the eleventh after taking Fletcher's place at short.

Hooper did some hard and timely batting for Boston and Speaker's home-run was a hard drive to center, the Boston player showing great speed circling the bases. Wagner played a fine game at short. Carrigan caught a fine game.

BOSTON												
G.	A.	R.	H.	S.	B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.	O.	E.	P.
Hooper, r.f.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Yerkes, 2b.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Speaker, c.	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Lewis, l.f.	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Gardner, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Stahl, 1b.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Wagner, ss.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Carrigan, c.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Collins, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Bedient, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Totals	44	6	10	17	33	4	1	1	1	1	1	1.000

NEW YORK												
G.	A.	R.	H.	S.	B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.	O.	E.	P.
Snodgrass, l.f.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Recker, c.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Murray, r.f.	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Herzog, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.000
Myers, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
McMullin, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Wilson, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Mathewson, p.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.000
Totals	40	6	11	20	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	1.000

*Run for Myers in tenth. **Batted for Fletcher in tenth.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
New York 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
Boston 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Two-base hits: Snodgrass, Hooper, Murray, Herzog, Lewis 2. Three-base hits: Herzog, Murray, Yerkes, Merkle, Speaker. Hits off Collins 6 and 3 runs in 30 times at bat in 7½ innings; off Hall 2 and 3 runs in 9 times at bat in 2½ innings; off Bedient 4 hits and no runs in 1 time at bat in 1 inning. Sacrifice hit, Gardner. Sacrifice flies, Herzog, McMullin, Snodgrass. Double play, Fletcher and Herzog. Left on bases, New York: Boston 4. Bases on balls, off Hall 4, off Bedient 4. Errors, New York: Boston 4. Hits by pitched ball by Bedient, Snodgrass. Struck out by Collins 5, by Mathewson 4, by Bedient. Time 2h. 38m. Umpires: A. L. O'Loughlin, on bases Rigler, in left field Klein, in right field Evans.

ANOTHER SECRET SCRIMMAGE AT HARVARD TODAY

Driscoll Expected to Return to Game This Afternoon—Neither Varsity Nor Second Scored Wednesday

Harvard's varsity and second football teams are booked for another scrimmage this afternoon and Driscoll who has been out of the game for several days is expected to return.

The varsity and second teams held a 40-minute secret scrimmage Wednesday that resulted in no score for either team. The varsity put the ball over the line once on a forward pass, but the pass was illegal and the ball was called back by the coaches.

Dummy tackling was in order for a quarter of an hour at the opening of the afternoon's work and the varsity went through several minutes of dummy scrimmage with the substitutes before the second squad was admitted to the stadium.

Lawson and Dana, a tackle and end, respectively, of the second squad, were taken onto the varsity squad and may get a try-out, although the former is on probation at present and not eligible to compete for the first team. The varsity lined up yesterday as follows:

L. E. Felton, Weatherhead and Hollister; L. E. Storer, L. E. Pennoke, c. Parmenter; T. E. Trumbull, r. E. Withington; E. E. Condit and O'Brien; G. B. Gardner, Hollister and Bradley; L. E. Wendell; R. B. Beckley, and L. E. H. Hardwick and T. Hardwick.

DARTMOUTH HAS LIGHT PRACTISE ON DEFENSIVE

HANOVER, N. H.—An encouraging announcement was given out here when it was made known around college that Ray Bennett, captain of the Dartmouth varsity, will be in the game within a few days. Bennett has been out all this season.

Since Bennett has rounded into shape the whole squad is more confident, and his position will make a great difference in the strength of the line. With Bennett, Englehorn will be able to play, too, and he will be in line to fill his regular place at left tackle, thereby strengthening that side of the line. Dunbar of Brockton will be in shape by two weeks at the most.

Another day of rest was given to the Dartmouth football squad Wednesday. The work consisted of the "grass drill" under Coach Cavanaugh, followed by a light workout with the old bucking strap. For an hour the first and second teams were drilled in breaking up the interference of the forward pass, and at the same time establishing a defense for it. The lineup was: L. E. Whitney, L. E. Englehorn, L. E. Beer and Rogers, C. Whitmore, L. E. Hinman, R. L. Estep, R. E. Rector, G. B. Ghee and Llewellyn, L. E. H. Hogsett, R. H. Morey, F. B. Snow and D. Rogers.

CHICAGO GAME IS SCORELESS TIE

VISIT OF ENGLISH RULER IS MEMORABLE EVENT FOR ENGLISH UNIVERSITY TOWN

Presence of King at Army Maneuvers Is Interpreted as Proving His Practical Interest in His Forces

"POW-WOW" IS HELD

The following special article commemorates King George's visit to Cambridge, the famous English university town, during the recent British army maneuvers. This coming of the King has been described as an event of national importance, as showing his keen and practical interest in the defensive forces of the empire.

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The army maneuvers and the visit of King George have been indeed a memorable time for Cambridge. The narrow streets and spacious courts of the old university town are often enlivened by the scarlet gowns of her own doctors of faculties, and now and then by the brightly colored garbs of distinguished professors and savants from all parts of the world, meeting for some learned congress or centenary celebrations, but never before, within recent years at least, has Cambridge become the center of a great military concourse.

The display of soldierly smartness and discipline amid the calm and leisurely repose of the old college buildings was a spectacle not easily to be forgotten. It gave a strange and striking impression to see a sentry pacing the great court of Trinity and the guard turning out from the porter's lodge to relieve him as each hour struck from Edward III's tower.

King Arrives at Great Gate

On the morning of Monday, Sept. 16, the presence of Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff and director of the maneuvers, had been announced by the hoisting of the union jack from the gateway tower, and on Tuesday morning the interest of the occasion, which had been growing for several days with the appearance of increasing numbers of soldiers in the streets, culminated in the arrival of the King at the great gate and the simultaneous flying of the royal standard in place of the union jack.

Queen Victoria spent some days at Trinity lodge, when Prince Albert was installed as chancellor of the university in 1847, days which she referred to many years afterwards as among the happiest in her life, and King Edward passed a night there on the occasion of the meeting of the royal agricultural show in 1894, and again for a gathering of old Trinity men in 1899, but both times as Prince of Wales and not as reigning sovereign. When after his accession he came to Cambridge with Queen Alexandra to open some university museums, his visit was limited to a few hours, and there was no time to spare for his own college.

The coming of King George this autumn was an event of national importance marking the keen and practical interest of the lately crowned sovereign in the efficiency of the defensive forces of his empire. His majesty's visit was not a ceremonial function, and he had expressed a decisive wish that his presence should in no way interfere with the serious work of the maneuvers. Nor was there an occasion for festivities. So much the more must it have been an encouragement to soldiers and officers and war office authorities.

His Majesty Fulfills Duties

The King is at all times a man of simple habit, and early hours, a fact which must be of the greatest value in enabling him to fulfill the ceaseless and varied duties of his great position. His conscientious devotion to duty, his determination to serve the best interests of his country without regard for his own comfort or convenience, his friendly sympathy with those about him, and ready appreciation of their efforts to serve him must be an inspiring influence on all who come in touch with him. King George's good heart and kindly disposition are well evidenced and attested by the frank simplicity and buoyant cheeriness of his manner.

Queen Victoria and King Edward had driven into the court of Trinity, boards and earth having been carefully laid over the stone steps which lead into it from the gateway, but King George preferred to alight here from his motor and walk across to the lodge. After partaking of a hasty breakfast and attending to the numerous despatches and letters which awaited him, his majesty motored to the maneuvers area, where horses were ready for him at different points, and from which he did not return till nearly dusk. Work had again to be got through in the interval before dinner, and even after it.

Rifles Make Fine March

The second day was spent in much the same manner, the King being in the saddle for six hours. On the third day of his visit the morning was passed in inspecting a number of the troops on the march. Special satisfaction was given by the sixtieth rifles, always known as a "crack" regiment, who marched five miles an hour, in order to be present to meet the king exactly at the appointed spot, where they greeted his appearance with a ringing cheer.

In the afternoon King George first received the representatives of the overseas dominions with the military at-

HIS MAJESTY IN GARDEN OF TRINITY COLLEGE LODGE



(Copyright by Messrs. Stearns & Sons, Cambridge)

Standing (reading from left to right): Colonel Seely, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, H. M. the King, Lord Roberts, Major Clive Wigram. Second row (from left to right): Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Butler, D. Butler, master of Trinity, Miss Ramsay, Lord Annull.

taches and emissaries of foreign powers, in the felloes, "combination room," speaking a few pleasant words to each, and then was present at the great military conference or "pow-wow" in the dining hall, in which from 200 to 300 British officers took part. It was a really remarkable sight to see the varied and gay colors of the foreign uniforms mingling with the more sober hues of khaki and the dark blue of the staff officers' tunics, as in one throng they pressed through the entrance gate.

Before his departure in the evening his majesty found time to recall old memories of his elder brother's college days, to talk with his tutor and revisit his undergraduate rooms. Nor did he omit to bring home to those who had received him, or prepared for his reception, a welcome sense of his recognition of their labors.

DEMANDS ARE MADE BY FORMER SERVICE MEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the annual conference of the Ex-Naval and Military Civil Servants Association, held in Islington, a resolution was passed protesting against the differentiation in treatment of former soldiers and former sailors in comparison with other state servants as regards the computation of state service for pension purposes.

A deputation recently waited upon Mr. Lloyd-George to urge upon him the object of the association, viz.: that service with the colors shall count towards a pension in the case of those soldiers and sailors who afterwards become civil servants.

The result of the deputation was not satisfactory to the association, and the resolution passed also expressed the opinion that "The chancellor's solicitude for the 'existing rights' of certain classes of civilians on transfer to the civil service should be extended to the 30 per cent of men who are compelled to leave the army after 12 years' service," and the executive was instructed to use every legitimate means in their power to press for proper government recognition of the value of naval and military service equally with other state services.

SHAKESPEARE MASK QUESTION TO BE SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—For the past five years a German Shakespeare enthusiast, Herr H. Spielmann, has been preparing a book about Shakespeare's portraits, calculated when completed to settle the much vexed question of the poet's authentic likeness.

It has yet to be decided whether the famous Droschout engraving in the first folio or the Chandos portrait in the British National Gallery is to be accepted as the true and speaking likeness of the bard of Avon.

Another authority on this subject is Dr. Paul Wislicenus, a German Shakespeare enthusiast, residing at Darmstadt. He exhibited the alleged mask of the immortal poet at the congress of the German Shakespeare Society at Weimar this year, and also at the convention of the Society of Modern Philologists, held at Frankfurt.

Dr. Wislicenus declares he has genuine proof that the mask is authentic, it being so absolutely identical with the celebrated Chandos portrait that a chance likeness is quite out of the question.

CITY'S PROSPERITY NOTABLE

COLUMBUS, Kan.—Columbus is completing a season of progress and development by commencing to pave its streets. Contractors began work recently laying an asphalt-concrete pavement on one of the principal streets. A sewer system, costing more than \$60,000, is nearing completion. Two churches, one costing \$35,000 and the other \$20,000, have been built this season. Ground has been broken for a business building, which will cost \$20,000.

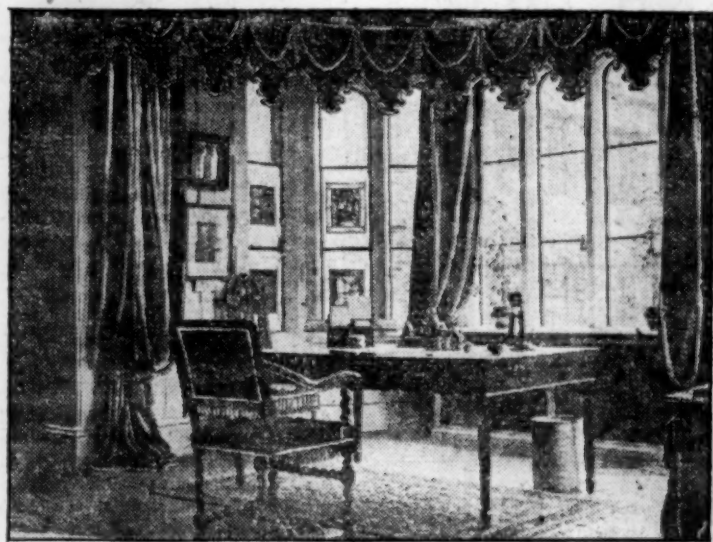
KING ENJOYS COLLEGE MEMORIES



(Copyright: Reproduced by permission)

Fireplace in the King's sitting room, one of the most beautiful in Trinity

ROOMS ASSOCIATED WITH ROYALTY



(Copyright: Reproduced by permission)

Oriel window looking into the great court, with the King's writing table

OPPOSITION HAD ITS SAY IN VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—Although a number of members of the opposition traveled to Vienna for the purpose of gaining admission to the sitting of the Hungarian delegation, only a few were able to obtain an entry to the chamber. The building in which the sitting took place was carefully guarded by a force of police, and admission was granted to no one unless provided with a proper ticket.

The few members of the opposition who managed to be present during a portion of the sitting were content to retire after having declared that the delegation and any work it might accomplish was illegal.

VISITORS TO ISLE OF MAN TAXED

(Special to the Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—A tax of one penny per head is now levied on passengers embarking or disembarking at Manx ports, and the returns issued by the Isle of Man harbor commissioners shows that 21,404 less persons landed at Douglas during May and August last than during the corresponding period of last year.

The total number landed this year was 431,839. The total reached last year constituted a record. At Ramsey 13,904 persons landed between the beginning of May and the end of August, against 10,235 last year, whilst at Peel the numbers were 3412 this year, as against 2677 last year.

AUSTRALIA LOOKING FOR 15,000,000 PEOPLE AND MORE VESSELS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Arthur Rickard, president of the Millions Club of New South Wales, speaking at a luncheon given lately to the Australian members now sojourning in London, said that the progress of Australia was being retarded by the impossibility of conveying emigrants in sufficient numbers to its shores. The big steamship companies were not able to cope in an adequate way with the stream of emigration which the state's government was fostering and inviting.

Australia wants 15,000,000 people at once, H. R. Denison declared, to bring the population up to the 20,000,000 figure which far-seeing people consider the minimum safety mark. Big developments in transportation are an immediate necessity and if British steamboat companies do not respond to the demand Australia will be obliged to seek help elsewhere.

Percy Hunter declared that New South Wales is not only ready for settlers but is actively engaged in finding suitable settlers to people that country. The government want the cream of the British surplus population, they have put into operation an enterprising policy of wide development and, it must be remembered, are engaged in colonizing a vast unpeopled continent with scarcely more than a handful of people. It was idle to propose the emigration of the ne'er-do-well of the big cities, for Australia could put him to no profitable use.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with subjects of general interest.

TOLEDO, BLADE.—Twenty-one states have passed laws prescribing the experience which trainmen must have, and also regulating the number of men who shall make up a train crew. In addition to the federal laws fixing the working hours of railway workmen, 25 states have laws to the same purpose. Sixteen states have laid down rules as to the kind of cabooses freight trains shall have. There are 14 different state laws as to locomotive headlights. Besides federal inspection of locomotive boilers, there is inspection in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and Ohio. Much of this legislation is useless much of it is conflicting and confusing. . . . Plainly there should be one set of laws, and only one set, dealing with the railroads. Inasmuch as it has been impossible to persuade even two states to pass uniform laws, the entire business of railroad regulation should be taken over by the federal government. This is in the interest not only of the carriers, but also of the general public who must in the end pay all the expenses of the railroads, needless as well as necessary. The railroads bear the burden of excessive legislation just about long enough to transfer it upon the shippers who—in turn—shift it upon the shoulders of consumers.

NEWARK NEWS.—If the public will be patient and will continue to cultivate a cheerful as well as an expectant attitude of mind, the winter's supply of coal will be forthcoming. This appears to be the tenor of the recent statement of the anthracite coal operators' committee. Thousands of consumers who have been accustomed to order coal early in the summer at favorable prices have not yet had it delivered for this season, except in small quantities. Others have entered their orders at greatly increased prices, notwithstanding the assurance that there is no shortage. However, it is, as usual, on the poorer people, who cannot order in advance, but in small quantities from week to week or from day to day, the burden of higher prices falls the most heavily. There is a general rush to order at present prices because there is no assurance that prices will be lower when a surplus shall be accumulated. The history of coal advances in prices does not show that a level of prices once reached ever recedes. The public has periodical opportunities for patience and special training in the matter until it becomes used to advanced prices and ceases to complain. But an old proverb, "Patience ceases to be a virtue," may have application some day to the manipulation of this prime necessity of life. The public may be depended upon in the long run to work out some effective method for coal production and distribution. The statement of the coal situation has not been entirely satisfactory. The friendly attitude of the operators in sending out an assuring word or two is appreciated, but the coal itself will be more welcome at a time when winter is coming on rapidly. After all allowance is made for the shutting down the mines in the early summer, intelligent observers cannot understand why during the remainder of the summer a surplus could not be secured as well as meeting normal demand. It appears to many that an effort has been made to stiffen dividends, however much may be the hardship and inconvenience to the public.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Edward C. Solomon, train director in mechanical tower C. Charlestown, Boston & Maine railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Solomon, is spending a two weeks vacation at Meredith, N. H.

The operating department of the New Haven railroad held seven 12-car special trains in readiness at South station last evening to take baseball patrons back to New York.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine has received from the New Haven's Readville shops 10 Atlantic type engines, which have been completely overhauled for winter service.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven lines yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

The Boston & Albany handled Lake Placid hotel people in special equipment attached to the Atlantic express due at South station at 9.15 o'clock this morning.

William C. Wilson, passenger train master of the Washington, D. C. Terminal Company, is a guest of William H. Wright, manager of the Boston Terminal Company, at South station today.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine shipped two trains of bituminous coal to western Massachusetts division points early this morning.

CORN YIELD ON CITY LAND

COLUMBUS, O.—The city refuse and garbage collecting department, which planted 45 acres of city land near the disposal plant in corn, will get about 2500 bushels of corn, which at present prices of corn is valued at about \$1900.



"The Land that Lures"

There is a deal of pleasure in a tour to the Pacific Northwest, now garbed in all its autumnal beauty. The rugged, snow-capped mountains, the picturesque Columbia River and the fertile valleys offer a diversity of scenery that is hard to equal, and a climate that is ideal.

Union Pacific

Standard Road of the West

Passes through the most entrancing part of the Northwest and for 200 miles along the scenic Columbia River.

"Portland and Puget Sound Express" and "Oregon-Washington Limited"

are the popular trains providing high class service from Chicago to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Automatic Electric Block Signals, Double Track. See Denver and Salt Lake City en Route.

Send for book "The Land That Lures" Willard Massey, N. E. Fr't and Pass'r Agent, 176 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Phone Fort Hill 1487.



COTTON SPINNERS TO CONFER DURING VISIT TO POINTS IN EGYPT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A deputation from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners will shortly start for Egypt under the leadership of Sir C. W. Massey and are due to arrive in Alexandria on Oct. 28.

The party, numbering nearly 100, comprises representatives from all the European countries and Japan and the Egyptian government will receive the delegation officially. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for their entertainment during the visit.

Conferences will be held in Cairo and Alexandria, the languages employed being English, French, German and Arabic. A wide range of subjects relevant to the main one will be discussed, including the damping of cottons in the process of packing, the mixing of cotton in the presses, the prevention of the mixing of seed in the ginneries, licensing of the sale of seed, land reclamation, the deterioration of the quality of the cottons, the new agricultural drainage scheme, etc.

Visits will be made to the principal centers of the cotton industry in Egypt, and every opportunity will be afforded for acquiring practical knowledge of the qualities of the soil and of all matters connected with the cotton-growing of the country.

PRESIDENT TAFT DEFENDED NEW YORK.—Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, in address Wednesday before the Business Men's League, defended the administration of President Taft.

Gold Dust removes grease quickly from pots and pans

Cleaning the pots and pans and kettles is usually a most disagreeable piece of work, but like everything else there is an easier way to do it, if one knows how.

As soon as the food is removed, pour in water and dissolve in it GOLD DUST in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Leave to soak while washing the dishes, then pour off the water and fill with clean suds made in the same way. If particles of food still adhere to the inside of the utensils, use pottrings for removing them.

GOLD DUST is sold in 2c size and LARGE packages. The large package means greater economy.



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson speaks in Chicago.
REPUBLICAN—President Taft leaves Bretton Woods, N. H., on homeward trip.
SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs is in Bay City, Mich.
PROHIBITIONIST—Eugene W. C. Chaffin spends the day at Uniontown, Pa.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt is at Duluth.

TAFT SUPPORT URGED BY REPUBLICAN CLUB SPEAKERS AT DINNER

Loyal support of President Taft for a second term and special efforts toward electing a Republican Governor and Legislature were repeatedly urged by the speakers at the annual dinner of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at the City Club Wednesday evening.

About 200 of the members were present. Seated at the head table with the toastmaster, Samuel J. Elder, the president of the club, were former Governors John L. Bates and Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, Joseph Walker, Republican candidate for Governor, and the other Republican candidates on the state ticket.

Mr. Walker, in the course of his speech, said that the remedy for any distrust the people may have of their representatives in office is the election of men who can be trusted. The most indirect and complicated system of government, he said, may be better than the most direct and simple, if under the latter the voters, by neglect of their duty, do not succeed in getting men in office who may be trusted.

Former Governor Bates defended President Taft saying in part:

"The President of this country is not making a great fight for reelection, but he is making a great fight for the American people in the way he has stood for the constitution. He will go down in history as one of our great Presidents. It will be recognized that he stood strong and immovable for what he believed to be for the best advantage of the American people."

Indorsement of Joseph Walker as a candidate well fitted for the Republicans to elect as chief executive of the state was given by Mr. Draper.

Lieutenant-Governor Luce spoke of the changes that had been made during the past 10 years in the election laws and expressed his confidence in the primary system.

Col. Everett C. Benton, who did not stay to the dinner, spoke at the reception which preceded it, expressing his loyalty to Mr. Walker.

TECH PROGRESSIVE CLUB HAS ELECTION

Officers were chosen for the Progressive Club of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a meeting Wednesday as follows: President, Alden H. Waite '14 of Medford; secretary, Carl A. Sandberg '14 of Dorchester; treasurer, Ralph B. Kennard '13 of Cambridge; executive committee, R. Talbot and M. A. Oettinger '12.

Mr. Talbot and G. A. Palmer and H. L. Gardner were appointed by the president a committee to prepare a constitution for the club.

WILSON PARADE IS NEW YORK PLAN

NEW YORK—The Woodrow Wilson College Men's League is arranging for a Wilson parade down Fifth avenue on Saturday, Oct. 19. The plan is to have Governor Wilson and Representative Sulzer, Democratic candidates for Governor of New York, lead the procession.

In the evening Governor Wilson will address the German-Americans of New York at Carnegie hall. On Oct. 12 the Governor will address the Italian societies of this city.

COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS TO MINERS

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Following up his attack on the Democratic declaration for state rights at Houghton, Mich., last night, Colonel Roosevelt today made a flying trip to Superior and spoke to a large crowd of miners. Leaving here Mr. Roosevelt pushed on to Nestor and Duluth, where he will speak tonight.

PROGRESSIVES TO RALLY
Progressives of Brookline are to hold a "people's forum" in the town hall this evening at which people in the audience will be allowed to make five-minute speeches. Scheduled speakers are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Jeremiah J. McCarthy, Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, Frank A. Morrill, George L. Perin, David F. Atherton and George E. Hills.

JANE ADDAMS DATE CANCELLED
Miss Jane Addams has cancelled her engagement to speak in "symphony hall" Sunday. She has agreed to speak in Massachusetts later in the campaign. Friday she is to address a gathering of Progressives in New York.

MANY DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED
Charles J. Glidden, secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts has announced that 400,000 campaign documents have been distributed in this state by his organization during the present campaign.

TAFT PLEA MADE BY FORMER HEAD OF HARVARD CLUB

In response to an appeal from the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League for contributions or propositions for conducting Mr. Wilson's campaign, Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1884, has replied to the league, giving reasons why he believes Harvard men should support neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Roosevelt, but President Taft.

The President is referred to by Mr. Brown as "that son of Yale, whose sturdy, judicial and statesmanlike qualities, as shown by his record in public office, have made him, beyond all other presidential candidates, the exponent of that spirit of Harvard which is signified in its motto, 'Veritas.'"

Mr. Brown has an extended Harvard record. He graduated with the degree of A. B. magna cum laude, a member of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa, member of the council of the Harvard Graduates Magazine 1906-12, president of the Minnesota Harvard clubs 1905-7, president of the Associated Harvard clubs 1906-7.

PRESIDENT TAFT STARTS ON TRIP TOWARD BEVERLY

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—President Taft and his party, consisting of Mrs. Taft, Miss Mabel Boardman, their guest, and Major Rhoads, left today for the homeward trip to Beverly.

The party expects to spend the night at the summer home of Secretary MacVeagh in Dublin, N. H. The President will be the luncheon guest of President Nichols of Dartmouth tomorrow.

President Taft reached here Wednesday night after a five-hour run through northern Vermont and New Hampshire.

The President left Montpelier shortly before noon, after an address to the joint Assembly of Vermont. He lunched in St. Johnsbury and drove into Bretton Woods as dusk was falling. He made several short speeches on the way from Montpelier, but followed his rule of no politics.

Winston Churchill, Progressive candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, was a guest Wednesday at the Mt. Washington hotel where President Taft stopped Wednesday night. He left at 5:10 o'clock and Mr. Taft and his party arrived at 5:20 o'clock.

GOVERNOR WILSON IN CHICAGO ON THE LAST LAP OF TRIP

CHICAGO—Governor Woodrow Wilson began the last lap of his 10-day campaign trip today when he arrived here from St. Louis. Two speeches are scheduled here today, one at McKivier's theater this afternoon and one at the seventh regiment armory tonight.

The Governor lunched at the Iroquois Club and held a reception at the Congress hotel.

Governor Wilson and Champ Clark campaigned together in Missouri and Illinois on Wednesday. The candidate made addresses in Springfield, Granite City and East St. Louis, Ill., and in St. Louis.

GOV. WILSON MAY COME AGAIN
Gov. Woodrow Wilson may come to Massachusetts to speak again before the elections of Nov. 5, it was said at Democratic state headquarters today. Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the committee, is expected to return from New York late today with definite information.

GOV. MARSHALL IN IOWA
KNOXVILLE, Ia.—Gov. Thomas P. Marshall Wednesday continued his criticism of the records of President Taft and former President Roosevelt. He addressed a large crowd attending a home-coming celebration.

TAFT PARADE PLANNED
Taft marching clubs of Essex county are planning to have a torchlight parade in Beverly and the evening either Oct. 23 or Oct. 24, to give the President an appropriate send-off on the eve of his departure for Hot Springs, Va.

ESTIMATE MADE OF PRATT ESTATE
An inventory of the estate of Charles H. Pratt, who left \$750,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, filed in the probate office yesterday by special administrators, shows \$243,805.49 personal property and \$453,199.96 real. The will is contested, and the case will come up in the probate court Monday.

STREET CAR WOMEN TO ORGANIZE
At the two meetings, one this afternoon and another this evening, held by the Street Car Men's Union, women collectors and ticket sellers employed by the Boston Elevated company will be organized as part of the Street Car Men's Union. The meetings will be held at 724 Washington street.

BOSTON MINISTER SENDS QUERIES TO GOVERNOR WILSON

The Rev. C. F. Dole, pastor of the First Congregational Society, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and president of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, well known for his writings and talks on economic subjects has sent the following open letter to Gov. Woodrow Wilson, the nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency:

Many thousands of independent voters and others, who are wearied with the continual subservience of the Republican party to great and grasping mercantile interests, are turning to you with much confidence in your freedom from entangling pledges, your fairness, and your broad patriotism. The country wants a President who shall be no mere partizan, but a courageous and devoted leader of the people.

While we regard it as a good omen for the Democratic party that it has heard the popular voice and put you and your associate, Governor Marshall, in nomination, we cannot be blind to the fact that your party, like its conservative rival, has failed, at least till quite recently, to give any signal proof of statesmanlike competence. It has too frequently indeed thrown its votes with the Republicans, to do those things which (we believe) ought not to have been done, and help prevent those things which ought to have been done.

Thus, lately Democratic congressmen tried hard not to better but to wreck the civil service. Talking much about economy, they voted with the Republicans, with the appearance of political cowardice rather than wisdom, to add an increase of not less than a score of millions to the already generous appropriation for pensions. Democrats and Republicans voted together to begin the needless and incalculably expensive fortification of the Panama canal, as also to maintain the present race in big naval rivalry with nations who entertain absolutely no enmity toward us.

Senators of both parties voted with a rush, under the conjury of the Monroe doctrine, for a futile bill of "secrecy" resolution about Magdalena bay, calculated to affront both Mexico and Japan. The Democratic House is specially responsible for the passage of the Panama canal bill, which, however nearly under cover of legal defense it may be, surely comes even closer to the appearance of unexpected "sharp practice" on the part of the United States, while at the same time it throws a new burden of taxation on all the people, in the interest of a special class who least need to feed from the public crib. We have to thank Democrats for passing this hasty legislation, as well as President Taft for making out a dubious case in favor of signing it.

Moreover, the Democrats, like the Republicans, have not showed the slightest intention to reform one of the most pernicious vices in practical legislation, namely, the confessedly dishonest log-rolling custom, by which the most incongruous "riders" are attached to the appropriation bill and other bills, and forced to passage, not only against the public good, but often against the judgment of the majority of those who finally vote to indite them on the nation. Likewise, the Democrats are with the Republicans in the Senate in maintaining the preposterous rules of "senatorial courtesy," by which a wrong-headed individual, or a faction, may succeed in defeating the most righteous legislation.

I believe, sir, that you would confer a public service, and perhaps relieve the minds of many conscientious voters, if you would express your opinion briefly upon the practical subjects suggested above, namely, the proposed attitude of your administration, if elected, toward the civil service; upon the ever-increasing pressure of demand for veterans' pensions in favor of a single but powerful class; upon the growing pressure from great moneyed interests to spend extravagantly for armaments and warships the money of the nation, needed sorely for the education of its children; upon the strange new extension of the Monroe doctrine, which threatens already to drag us into undemocratic entanglements with the nations to the south of us, if not also with Europe; upon the new "dollar diplomacy" which proposes to use the power and prestige of our nation at the risk of a possible trade war, for the advantage of a few people, who ought to undertake their own ventures; upon the grave question raised by the canal bill of "fair play" both toward England and the heavily taxed American people; upon the two mischievous legislative practices which tempt congressmen to "play politics" to evade direct and honest issues, and to weight the legitimate service of the people with extravagant and even corrupt jobbery.

The Republican administration, with unexplained caution unworthy of America, has long delayed the recognition of the new Chinese republic. Will you favor such action on the part of the United States as will encourage those who seek to develop democratic institutions in the east?

Would you also somewhat confirm the general upright attitude of the Democratic party as to its purpose toward the independence of the Philippine islands?

Moreover, do you feel assured that a Democratic administration will stop the outrageous series of governmental malpractice, by which already the larger part of our public property has been transferred to private or corporate hands?

One question more. Heavier than any other direct money burden of the nation is the cost of its alcoholic drinks. Do you see any practicable way by which the national government may cooperate with the efforts of a growing multitude

PEACE PACTS URGED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR THOSE NOW EXPIRING

Arbitration Treaties May Supersede Those About to Become Inoperative in Great Britain and France

WAY IS POINTED OUT

Peace societies have been much concerned over the probable fate of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France which were amended by the Senate last year and have laid ever since on the desk of the President awaiting ratification. Mindful of the fact that the present treaties with these countries expire next spring, the peace societies are urging that the President should supersede them with the new treaties, which they say are superior even in their amended form.

That such a step would make an advance in international arbitration relations is the opinion of Denys P. Myers, international law adviser of the World Peace Foundation, 29 Beacon street. Mr. Myers today said:

The general arbitration treaties negotiated with Great Britain and France, on which a large section of the American public and the world generally based a hope for a new era of international community, now rest in the hands of the President awaiting ratification, after the Senate on the legislative day of March 5 last advised and consented to their ratification by the President, but in a form greatly reducing their scope.

Action Is Proposed

"These treaties were intended to supersede a treaty with France, signed Feb. 10, 1908, and by its terms entering into force at the exchange of ratifications on March 12, 1908; and a treaty with Great Britain, signed April 4, 1908, and by its terms entering into effect at the exchange of ratifications on June 4, 1908. I desire to propose an action which would make for the peace of the world, which all right-thinking men have at heart."

"The treaties of 1908 were, by their terms, negotiated for a period of five years and it consequently follows that the one with France will expire on March 12, 1913, and the one with Great Britain on June 4, 1913. Prior to these dates action must be taken, either to renew the old treaties, or to supersede them by others; for otherwise the treaties will lapse and the United States will have no arbitration agreement with France and Great Britain. The latter alternative is manifestly not desirable, nor is it in accordance with the spirit of the times. The practical and desirable action would of course be either to renew or to supersede the 1908 treaties."

"Renewal would, I surmise, be made by diplomatic exchange of notes not requiring submission to the Senate, this being the customary international practice, though I have failed to find precedence in the practice of the United States as relating to periodic treaties. Exchanges of notes regularly have not required action by the Senate in American diplomatic practice. If I am correct as to the method of renewal, this would be pursued, here is the choice which the executive would be free to follow:

"1. The treaties of 1908 may be renewed by exchange of notes initiated by the executive, an action in governmental affairs customarily taken some months before the need arises and which, therefore, should be taken well before the close of the present administration.

"2. The executive may supersede the 1908 treaties by those negotiated in 1911, France and Great Britain being willing, by the simple process of your ratification of them. The point respecting time of such action applies to this supersession as well as to renewal.

"Which choice, consequently, is to be made, should be based upon the character of the treaties themselves. The 1908 treaties exclude from their scope the capricious exceptions of vital interest, national honor, and independence, themselves exceptions providing bases of judgment concerning them existed. But no such basis exists. The treaties negotiated in 1911, as edited and accepted by the Senate make the legal character of the case to be tried by the legal method of arbitration the test of its falling under the treaties. That in itself makes the 1911 treaties greatly superior to the earlier ones; but the 1911 treaties, as now resting in the executive's hands, also include in article II. provision for organizing commissions of inquiry, a procedure which, infrequently served to avoid the expense and arduous work of preparing and trying a case at arbitration. It would, therefore, seem that the 1911 treaties are greatly to be preferred to those of 1908."

"We want to enlist you to defeat these measures," was one sentence of the letter. Mr. Archibald said he could not recollect Mr. Hanna's reply, failing to identify that printed in the magazine.

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Many of these letters were taken from his letter files, Mr. Archibald intimated.

STANDARD OIL HEAD ADMITS ADDITIONAL ACTIVITY IN POLITICS

(Continued from page one)

The Ohio senator was the oil company's tentative Grosvenor of Ohio and former \$10,000 to Senator Quay in 1902 and \$10,000 to Representative Grosvenor in 1900. Both were campaign contributions he insisted.

Another letter Mr. Archibald said was authentic was from Representative Sibley, urging a conference with a prominent senator who, it was said, would be a tower of safety in time of need.

Mr. Archibald testified in compliance with a promise made when he was before the committee last August. He said then that he would search his letter files for a receipt for the \$100,000 which he says Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., gave him.

Mr. Laylin Witness

Louis C. Laylin of Columbus, O., assistant secretary of the interior, was the first witness. He managed the Ohio primary campaign for Taft delegates to Chicago. He said between \$65,000 and \$70,000 was contributed for this purpose. Charles P. Taft, Chairman Hilles and Hubert Taft were the principal donors, he said.

A. H. Plant, comptroller of the Southern railway, next called, denied making any contributions to the campaign of Representative Underwood, as had been reported by Senator Dixon, Progressive leader.

John D. Archibald succeeded Mr. Plant. Senator Clapp first examined the Standard Oil case, directing his attention to the letters published in Hearst's magazine. The first letter shown was that of March 26, 1900, addressed to Senator Foraker of Ohio, purporting to be signed by Mr. Archibald.

"I have no doubt I wrote the letter," said Mr. Archibald. Senator Clapp read the letter which enclosed \$15,000 for Senator Foraker.

"What was the subject matter?" "The payments were for the services of Senator Foraker as counsel in our Ohio affairs and for that only," said Mr. Archibald.

Another on April 17, 1900, enclosing \$14,500 to Senator Foraker was identified by Mr. Archibald.

"That relates to the same business relations," said Mr. Archibald.

"We were a trifle surprised at the amount of the senator's charge and wanted to have a talk with him about it."

Still another letter sending \$10,000 more to Senator Foraker was explained the same way. Another dated Dec. 11, 1900, transmitted \$5000.

"They were for the same relationship as counsel," said the Standard Oil head.

Wrote Hanna Letter
Mr. Archibald then was shown the letter to Senator Mark Hanna, dated Jan. 19, 1900, saying he had no doubt he wrote it. This letter referred to "threatened and objectionable legislation" in Ohio and a proposed investigating committee.

"We want to enlist you to defeat these measures," was one sentence of the letter. Mr. Archibald said he could not recollect Mr. Hanna's reply, failing to identify that printed in the magazine.

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Identifies Letter
A letter in which General Grosvenor said he "had had some correspondence with our mutual friend, Sibley." Mr.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

"TERRAQUASCOPE"

The 7-Power Terraquascope is the "strongest" (largest magnification) of the Terraquascope series. For its power, it yields splendid, clear, bright views.

Weight. Price.
Brass.... 28 oz. \$21.00 including case
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OBJECTION TO CHINA LOAN IS EXPLAINED

NEW YORK—A London cable despatch to the New York Sun says that a question was brought up in the House of Commons in regard to the Chinese loan, especially as to whether the foreign office was hostile to the Crisp group, and if so, why.

Mr. Acland, the parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, speaking for Sir Edward Grey, said Great Britain had cooperated with the United States, France, Germany, Russia and Japan in supporting an international financial group because it was desirable that these powers, which were very largely interested in China, should not compete with each other by trying separately to get political advantages. Without this agreement, Mr. Acland said, the result probably would be the issuance of a series of indiscriminate loans which would be likely to impair China's credit.

China's objection to the terms of the proposed six-power loan, said Mr. Acland, were not incompatible with the fair consideration of any proposals which the new republic may make to amend them.

It was not desirable to break up the agreement of the six powers, continued the under secretary. On the other hand there was no desire and no intention to maintain it for the purpose of imposing harsh and unreasonable conditions on China. The Birch-Crisp loan, he said, was opposed because while the negotiations were proceeding with the six powers "we did not consider China free to borrow elsewhere. We were under honorable obligations to oppose any outside loan."

Apart from that, said Mr. Acland, the loan did not offer adequate guarantee for the proper expenditure of the proceeds which should be derived therefrom.

Asked as to what were the guarantees for the repayment of the Birch-Crisp loan, Mr. Acland replied: "That is a matter for the stockholders, not for us, to answer."

RAINFORD BOYS' SCHOOL INSPECTED
Trustees of the children's institutions department left the city at 9 o'clock this morning to make a formal inspection of the Suffolk school for boys on Rainford island. The inspection is a regular one required by the laws governing the department. With the trustees is Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, the new superintendent of schools, who is making a point of acquainting himself with the educational institutions of Boston.

This evening Dr. Dyer will address a meeting of the parents of the school children in the Roger Wolcott district, Dorchester. Dr. and Mrs. Dyer were the guests last evening of the Masters Assistants Club at a reception given in their honor at the Nottingham.

CLIFTON FORGE (VA.) BONDS SOLD
CLIFTON FORGE, Va.—A. B. Davis, O. B. Harvey and T. P. Halloran, mayor, city attorney and chairman of the finance committee, respectively, returned recently from their trip to New York in the interest of the city looking to the closing of negotiations for the sale of \$100,000 worth of bonds for local improvements.

AMUSEMENTS
NOW OPEN
THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW
Mechanics Building
BOSTON
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Admits to All
25c

TO NAME WINNING ARCHITECT
Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville will send to the board of aldermen tonight the name of the architect whom he recommends to draw the plans for the \$125,000 addition to the Somerville high school. Twelve architects entered the competition.

PROGRESSIVE FOR MR. WALKER
It was said at Joseph Walker's campaign headquarters today that assurance had been received from E. F. Leonard of Springfield, the Progressive candidate for the Senate in the first Hampden district, that he would support Mr. Walker for Governor. He intends to support Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency, it is said.

SYMPHONY HALL
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 11, AT 2:30
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, AT 8
Boston Symphony Orchestra
DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor
A limited number of tickets at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for the Saturday Evening Concert at Box Office; also
SEASON TICKETS
For the Saturday Evening Concerts Only

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART AMERICAN FASHIONS

French styles adapted to American taste

THE reaction bound to follow extreme Paris styles has at last made itself felt, and American fashions for American women is just now the prominent note in things sartorial, writes Fannie Field from New York.

This movement is not really as novel as it seems, for dress authorities here have for some time been working to establish a distinct American standard, while the best dressmakers have always met the wishes of their fastidious patrons, modifying styles to suit the individual and the occasion. Paris launches a Turkish trouser costume, and here its influence is seen in draperies gathered at the lower hem and turned under in a puffed effect, very pretty without being either loud or bizarre, like the original dress. Dress is, like the frame of the picture, selected to enhance one's good points, and must be fitting for the occasion or it is a detriment rather than an attraction.

Draperies are very much worn, but are selected with discretion by clever dressers. Simple models with the long lines that have not lost any of their prestige are worn in the street. The panels that were formerly flat tabs are now made wider and of single material and are apt to be gathered at the top and bottom; turned under in a puff at the lower edge or drawn into a point that is weighted with an ornament of some sort. Simple draperies made by catching up the material near the foot or gathering a longer breadth into a shorter one are fashionable and easily accomplished, but lines are trim and neat.

Double skirts are very much worn, the under petticoat always close-fitting and narrow at the foot, but not ridiculously tight. At the waist all the softer materials are apt to be slightly gathered, but velvets and heavier stuffs are smooth and close-fitting as ever at this point, unless the wearer is extremely slender. Velvet underskirts are decidedly faddish combined with woolen or silk uppers, and coats of velvet, plush or corduroy with cloth skirts are smartly shown.

Plush is popular for trimmings and

4881
4861

combinations both for dress and millinery. The design for costume printed here is by the McCall Company, New York.

PICTURESQUE EVENING DRESS

Collars of fur on long coats

IT is in the realm of evening dress that the vogue of the picturesque is most in evidence. Soft satins, filmy laces and transparent gauzy materials are employed to fashion these lovely gowns. Charming was a dinner frock of vieux rose satin in a delicate tone. The lining is fitted quite closely to the figure. Over this was draped chiffon in soft, graceful lines. Two very deep flounces of moiré lace adorned the skirt. The bodice had a V-shaped yoke of the same lace. A transparent coat of chiffon was worn over the gown and was cut to produce the effect of a panier tunic. This was outlined with a narrow border of mink fur. A large flower-shaped rosette of brown velvet, matching exactly the color of the fur, fastened this coat.

Another attractive gown was of ivory-white satin beaded with crystal. The panier drapery falls over a deep flounce of alençon lace, the design of which was outlined with the beads. The bodice had chiffon draped over the shoulders and sleeves. A rosette of shell-pink satin adorned the girdle.

Long enveloping cloaks, recalling the domino, are being worn with smart frocks, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American.

Geranium rose crepe de chine was used for the foundation of one lovely model. Over this black spotted net was draped. A border of cloud-gray ostrich feathers finished the edge.

New embroideries are always interesting. At present the favored variety is

done with Berlin wool and produces the crude dyes of the second empire. Vivid violets, bright crimsons, cabbage-rose tints and brilliant greens are darned upon canvas to make bands of trimming, lapels and cuffs for some of the smartest tailored suits and gowns. Semi-conventional or flower and foliage designs are used.

A dark blue velvet dress suitable for afternoon wear had revers on the bodice embroidered with bright blue and crimson wool. The girdle, with long sash ends, was embroidered to match.

Many of the smart blouses produce a vest effect when the coat is open. An attractive model of black velvet had the front and sleeves of black satin trimmed with narrow soutache braid. This blouse is worn with a suit of black velvet.

Long coats of silk or wool ratine have collars of fur and velvet. One of brown ratine striped with white had a broad collar of white ratine edged with black fur.

Hats of soft beaver or felt, which can be shaped any way that pleases the fancy, will be much worn during the autumn and winter. Very little in the form of trimming will be required for these models. Three-cornered marquise shapes are popular.

Fabric millinery is the novelty of the moment and includes not only moiré silk and satin, but plush and velvet. Fur is effectively combined with these materials to fashion smart pieces of head gear.

BOTH CHAPERON AND HOSTESS

Woman gets good income from college students

IN a town where there is a large educational university one woman makes a good income by acting as chaperon and hostess at various college affairs, says the Ladies Home Journal.

After interviewing the dean of the university and a number of the faculty, this woman had cards printed and mailed to the individual students, announcing that she was ready to act as chaperon at spreads, dances, theater parties and ball games in their own and neighboring university and college towns. For this service the minimum fee was \$2 and expenses. For a party of more than six an additional charge of 25 cents for each person would be made.

The announcement also said that Mrs. M.'s attractive home would be at the service of the students for small dances and evening parties and for informal spreads which they were at liberty to prepare themselves, or for more elaborate suppers for which they could employ the services of a caterer. The minimum charge for the use of her home for a party of six or less was \$1.50, and an extra charge of 25 cents for each additional person.

If Mrs. M. had any doubt about the feasibility of her plan it was immediately dispelled, for the response from the students was prompt and enthusiastic, and there is scarcely a day during the college year, except around "mid-years"

and "finals," that her services are not required.

For the students who do not belong to any sorority, and are therefore denied the privileges of the society, houses, Mrs. M.'s attractive home has filled a long-felt want, and two or three times a week merry parties gather there. On these occasions Mrs. M. has a wonderful way of combining the tact of a hostess and the dignity of a chaperon with the vivaciousness of a college girl.

At the request of the students Mrs. M. agreed to do the buying for any spread for a fee of from 50 cents to \$1, but on no account does she prepare a supper or allow her maid to do so. The modern conveniences of her kitchen and dining room are free to students, but it is a strict rule that unless they prepare the spread and clear away afterward they must engage a caterer to do it for them.

Not only has Mrs. M. acted as hostess and chaperon in her own home, and at games, dances and theater parties, but several of the men faculty living in bachelor apartments have entertained the students at different times and have asked Mrs. M. to arrange for refreshments and act as hostess for the evening. For this she receives \$5. The social position of this chaperon-hostess is equal to that of the faculty.

CULINARY ART OF ARMENIANS

Secret of their way of preparing pilaff

THE Armenians in this country in this era of exorbitant prices are profiting by a culinary art which has been developed through the 3000 years and more of their existence as a people.

Two of the great inexpensive staples of Armenian cooking are rice and crushed wheat. Both of these are prepared in a delicious manner, so that the result is altogether different from that attained when the American housewife attempts to cook either of them. Rice as the Armenians cook it is a delight, says a Pittsburgh Post writer. They call it "pilaff," and its preparation is simplicity itself.

Take one cup of rice, soak it for one hour in cold water, then drain off. Put a teaspoonful of butter in the bottom of the pot (not a double boiler), melt it and stir in the rice. Add two cups of water that has been generously salted. Put cover on the pot and cook until the water has evaporated. Serve warm and without sugar.

The secret of rice "pilaff" is the use of butter and salt before cooking. Rice which has to be salted on the table is not good.

The preparation of wheat "pilaff" is very similar. The crushed wheat is soaked in cold water for an hour, then mixed with salty water and cooked. The butter, however, is not added until afterward. The butter is melted in a small frying pan with chopped onions. When the onions begin to brown the whole is poured over the top of the "pilaff" while everything is hot.

The secrets of these two dishes were given by the proprietor of a restaurant, who was particular to emphasize the need of properly salting all food before it is cooked.

"Fassulia plaki," a very popular Ar-

menian dish, is a medley of beans and other vegetables. The beans are soaked over night, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil are added, then one chopped onion, some carrots, parsley, egg plant or other vegetables in season, and the whole is cooked in salty water for an hour and a half. Serve hot.

It is not to be understood that the Armenians abstain from meat. They eat it with nearly every meal, but they so use it that a little goes a long way. The favorite method is to "stuff" vegetables, such as squash, cucumber, pepper, tomato or egg plant, after the inside has been hollowed out, with chopped meat and rice in equal parts. The rice swells in cooking, so the inside of the vegetable must be only two thirds filled. The stuffed vegetables are placed carefully at the bottom of the pot and enough tomato and onion is laid on top to flavor. Over this is poured "stock" (water in which a bone or joint has been boiled), which is well salted. The pot is kept boiling until the water has nearly all evaporated.

"Shishkebab," another favorite meat dish, consists of placing little cubes of meat (lamb is the favorite) on a skewer, alternating with small pieces of onion, tomato and egg plant, and broiling. Grated raw onion is sometimes squeezed over the meat to give it a flavor before it is placed on the skewer. Egg plant is cheap in season, a large one being sold for five cents.

"Bastli" is Armenian vegetable stew. The meat (preferably lamb) is chopped and with a little water is boiled until half done. Then vegetables are added, whatever are desired or are seasonable. Sliced tomatoes and onions are invariable ingredients, while string beans, egg plant, carrots and other vegetables may be used. It is well salted before cooking.

GETTING GOODS READY TO MOVE

Directions for packing safely

WHEN you have decided to move the first thing to do is to send for two or more reliable firms to make a bid on the cartage. If you can afford to accept the price of one of these, including packing, and be freed from the burden of it, well and good. Ask them their price with and without the packing. If you wish to do the packing they will generally provide you with the necessary barrels, boxes and excelsior, or you may buy these of your grocer. Soap boxes, breakfast food boxes and other similar boxes are the best to use for books, says the Ladies Home Journal.

China, glassware, some kinds of bric-a-brac and similar small, breakable stuff should be packed in barrels. For books which are very heavy use small boxes that one man can conveniently carry when packed. Pictures and bric-a-brac that is not of china or glass, are packed in larger boxes. Large pictures, large mirrors and similar fragile material, when for city moving only, are left uncovered; the movers protect them or pay for their loss. When shipped by rail such things are crated along with other furniture.

Linen is heavy and should be packed in boxes similar to the books. Pillows, comforts, curtains and other light materials (including winter wraps, are used as filling between pieces of bric-a-brac in the larger boxes.

It is a wise plan to begin packing early. When you know you are going to move do not wait until the day before the event to pack up. Professional packers come ten days ahead, so you should start even earlier if possible. Begin with the books, for which you will need a large number of newspapers. Line a cracker box with papers, leaving one end to flap over; dust the books (pack everything clean) and fit them closely into the box. Fill up any wide spaces between the books with crumpled newspaper, lay a newspaper lining across the top and nail on the lid pieces. On each package paint a number and put the boxes in a close pile out of the way. In a notebook keep a numbered list, briefly describing the contents of each package.

For the china provide a large roll of twine. Pack your china according to

its value if you can. The cut glass should be separately packed. By professional packers a sort of nest is made of excelsior, surrounding the fragile article, and folding over the edges, the whole mass being wrapped in newspaper and tied securely with string. A layer of excelsior goes first in the bottom of the barrel, then each padded bundle is packed tightly in place, arranged so that no edges are uncovered. It is the touching of edges that does the damage.

Another method is to wrap each china article in paper; wrap each handle and each spout round and round to cover them, tie the paper cover in place and separate the articles by excelsior or hay—the heavy pieces at the bottom, making sure they do not touch.

Very small articles are each wrapped in paper and groups of them packed in large bowls, teapots, vases or pitchers. Each teapot or other lidded article has its lid separately wrapped and turned upside down in its place. This protects the handle. The plates should be folded separately in squares of paper piled one upon another and the compact pile surrounded by its excelsior and newspaper wrapping. The platters generally stand on end in the barrel.

The china is packed to the top of the barrel—not above. Plenty of excelsior padding is placed over it; the top wooden hoop is taken off, a covering of burlap is laid over the puffy top and caught down by the hoop, which is nailed in place over the burlap. China, bric-a-brac or other similar articles are treated in this same way.

FARM PICNIC

On a beautiful October day the family may well take a day from their work for play, says the American Cultivator. Pack the lunch basket and lie to the woods; if chestnuts or beechnuts are plenty nearby so much the better, and let all be young again. Hang a gypsy kettle and make tea, boil some eggs and chestnuts and have a jolly time generally. Such times live up farm life and make the old farm dearer to all. You might invite in a neighbor or two.

Crane's

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EXPERTS
ED TO HALT

SAN FRANCISCO—Amateur wireless men notified that they must cut power of their plants to a very low pitch on Dec. 13, when the new federal law goes into effect, placing all wireless plants and operators under direct supervision of the United States government.

Under the regulations every owner of a wireless plant, whether it be large or small, must secure a license and also take an oath not to reveal any message secured, under penalty of prosecution.

Wireless plants within a radius of 15 miles of any army or navy station must not be equipped with more than a one



CLEVER EESIE

"Mamma, why did you say musn't muss?"

"Because you musn't."

"You mean because I can't. That's why I like these Sunshine Takomas—they're the first soda crackers I've ever had that break so nice in the middle and can't muss up everything with crumbs."

TRIED RECIPES

MEXICAN CODFISH

SAUTE to a pale yellow a small onion, chopped fine, in three tablespoonfuls of butter; then add two tablespoonfuls of flour, half a green pepper minced and a cupful of stewed and strained tomato pulp. When the sauce reaches the boiling point add half a pound of flaked codfish that has been slightly freshened in cold water and parboiled; simmer slowly for 10 minutes and serve very hot, garnished with triangles of fried bread.

BAKED APPLES WITH MARSH-MALLOW

Wash and core tart apples and place in an earthenware baking dish with just enough water to cover the bottom. In the center of each apple place a tiny bit of butter and an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Cover and bake slowly till thoroughly cooked, adding a little water if necessary. Before the apples are quite done press into the center of each a marshmallow; replace in the oven. In three minutes remove the cover and let the apples and marshmallows brown carefully. Serve cold with cream. Pears may be cooked in the same way, cutting a slice from the stem end, coring and placing the pear stem end up in the dish.

HAMBURG EGGS

Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of soft bread crumbs and a teaspoonful of minced parsley, seasoning to taste with salt, paprika and celery salt. Work all to a smooth paste and with it line small individual patty pans that have been brushed with melted butter; break an egg carefully into each, and after dusting lightly with salt, cover with a mixture of melted butter and browned bread crumbs, cooking for six minutes in a hot oven. Serve in the pans garnished with parsley.

LACE CAKES

Mix thoroughly together one tablespoon of melted butter, one cupful of granulated sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a little grated nutmeg and 2½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Have the batter quite stiff and drop by the teaspoonful on a buttered baking sheet, having them about an inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven until crisp and brown on the edges.—Good Housekeeping.

CANDLE SHADE

Two lengths of hat wire, one an inch or so shorter than the other, are the basis for a candle-lamp shade such as any woman can make in an hour's time, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The longest piece of wire is for the lower or flaring rim of the shade and over this—after the two ends have been bent securely together—twist evenly and catch down, one long side of a strip of thin silk, somewhat longer than the longest piece of wire. When the opposite edge of this silken strip has been twisted and caught over the shorter circle of wire and the two circles braided apart at intervals with three long wire hairpins, the inner side need only be smoothly lined with a strip of the silk after which both edges of the shade should be trimmed on the outer side with pinked frillings of the silk stitched through the center and set on in rows of triple box plaits.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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GEN. RAFAEL REYES' letter to the Peruvian press as summarized in today's report from Lima is, on the whole, a creditable document. One may feel inclined to agree with the Peruvians that as a defense against charges of international intrigue it is a bit disappointing, but his point in recalling the indorsement of the second Pan-American conference is well taken. That idea of inter-connecting the waterways of the three great river systems of South America, though extraneous to the charges brought against him by Senor Alarco, is too interesting not to shed luster on the former President's rubber gathering activities on the upper Amazon. It was also well to recall the circumstance of the monument decreed by the municipality of Iquitos to his late brother Don Enrique, as a martyr in the service of science and civilization, since that was a Peruvian tribute to a Colombian pioneer in the very region now so hotly contested between Peru and Colombia. And a tribute further enhanced by the official indorsement—made to include the other brother, Don Nestor—of the second Pan-American conference, held in Mexico City ten years ago, and attended by some of the most prominent men of the American republics.

It does not, perhaps, make very much difference whether Senor Alarco's charges were believed or not. The former dictator of Colombia himself probably thought they would not find much credence. The point he was anxious to make was the pioneerism of his family in the disputed regions as sustaining the claims of Colombia against those of Peru. He really brings out the constructive element of the struggle between the two republics as leading to the penetration of the unmapped jungle. His appeal to Latin-American unity in the face of alleged Anglo-Saxon menaces is rendered more emphatic by the doubly peculiar circumstance that the country addressed—Peru—is unquestionably the only Latin-American republic that has been invariably friendly to the United States and that General Reyes himself, at least during his tenure of office, was recognized as a decided partizan of American friendship. This protest against the threatened intervention by the United States and England in the upper Amazon dispute is particularly interesting because that intervention was the very thing he had been charged with attempting to bring about in behalf of Colombian interests. But it must be confessed that it would take a degree of naivete not observable in Latin-American dictators to suppose that the United States, assisted by able counsel from London, would take the Putumayo away from Peru in order to hand it over to Colombia. Fortunately nothing more is heard of American pressure exceeding the bounds of friendly representations. Peru's friendship is probably the most valuable asset the United States has in South America today, as is bound to appear long before the completion of the Panama canal. And instead of bringing Peru and Colombia together as allies against American expansion, the policy dictated by the Panama canal era is a reconciliation of both the United States and Peru with Colombia on basis of their community of interests and of prospects.

GEN. RAFAEL REYES DENIES THE CHARGES OF DON ABEL ALARCO

Former President of Colombia Reviews the Service to Civilization Done by Him and His Two Brothers

APPEALS FOR UNITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—It was not generally thought that former President Rafael Reyes of Colombia would publicly answer the charges made against him in connection with the Putumayo atrocities by the former manager of the Peruvian Amazon Company, Don Abel Alarco of this capital. Hence it was with some surprise and not a little interest that the public perused the letter General Reyes addressed to one of the leading papers of this capital, the same that had published Senor Alarco's tirade against England and attack on Colombia and the Reyes administration. General Reyes' letter is dated Saint Jean de Luz, France, and, while thought disappointing as a document of defense against serious charges, it is recognized to contain a number of interesting points, bearing on the controversy between Peru and Colombia and the development of inner South America.

In specifying his share in the affairs of the Putumayo the former executive of Colombia recounts his and his brothers' pioneer work, during 10 years, up and down the affluents of the upper Amazon, such as the Putumayo, Caqueta, Napo, Yavari, Yuru, Ucayali, Purus and others, at a time when the course of those rivers was unmapped and unknown save to the Brazilian "trantes" or slave-raiders. It was in 1874 that he, in company with his brothers Nestor and Henry, started up the Putumayo river then only known to the extent of some 200 of its 2500 miles, from its confluence with the Amazon, and established navigation by four steamers, opened highways towards the interior of Colombia and suppressed the slave traffic of the Putumayo and Caqueta, capturing the raiders and sending them down to Brazilian territory for trial. In this wise General Reyes claims to have brought into civilization a great many Indian tribes, the savages in those days numbering fully 20,000 in his estimate, which number, as he points out, is today reduced to a few thousands.

Enforcement of Colombian sovereign rights over the region was one of the

main points of the Reyes brothers' work in the upper Amazon, as Colombia had never acknowledged the treaty between Brazil and Peru, which disposed of a large slice of territory claimed by Colombia. All this was done by private means, the general asserts, at an expenditure of \$200,000 gold. As a proof of the high character of his and his brothers' labors, General Reyes recalls the fact that the municipality of Iquitos, the Peruvian port on the upper Amazon, erected a monument to the memory of his brother Henry, as a martyr to science and civilization, having perished on an expedition up the Yavari, while the other brother, Nestor, was eaten up by the Huifoto cannibals—a name which has so frequently been heard of late as that of the chief victim of the rubber gatherers.

In further proof of the contribution to civilization and knowledge resulting from the expeditions of the three brothers Reyes, the general adduces the transactions of the second Pan-American conference held in Mexico City in December, 1901, to which he was Colombian delegate and at which he presented a detail account and map of those explorations. He quotes in extenso the report of the commission on his memorandum as acknowledging that "on the basis of the account of his explorations submitted to the conference by Gen. Don Rafael Reyes, the scheme of inter-connecting the three great river systems of South America, establishing navigation from the Orinoco to the River Plate, through the interior of the continent appears practicable" and that "of all the problems investigated by the international conference convened in Mexico, that dealing with the interior communication of South America contained the greatest importance for the cause of civilization," the conference then urging a congress of the nations of the Orinoco, Amazon and Rio Plata valleys to carry out the project of intercommunication by interior waterways. The resolution was dated Jan. 27, 1902, was signed by the Argentine, Bolivian, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Colombian, Uruguayan and Ecuadorian delegates. Another resolution dated Jan. 30, 1902, signed among others by the "American delegates, called for a tablet commemorating the services rendered to American civilization by the brothers Nestor and Enrique Reyes.

What is most eagerly looked for by the public, that is, General Reyes' refutation of the charge of having instigated the anti-Peruvian campaign over the Putumayo atrocities, is dismissed in a very few words. Says the former President: "It is not true that I, when President of Colombia, commissioned the two American engineers, Messrs. H— and P—, as Senor Alarco affirms without adducing any kind of proof, to start an anti-Peruvian propaganda; people who know me also know that such methods are foreign to my character."

The letter winds up with an appeal for Latin unity to ward off Anglo-Saxon aggression, thus: "Perehance the menacing attitude of England and the United States, whose people treat the weak Latin-American nations like African negroes, will induce them to look after their real interests, and that Peru will not persist in despoiling Colombia and Ecuador of their territories on the Putumayo, Caqueta and Napo rivers, so that this grave problem be solved on the basis of honor and justice to avoid armed

COTTON PRODUCTION IS REVIVED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF MEXICO

Eighty-Three Wagons Bearing Cotton in Bales a Feature of Independence Day Parade in Piedras Negras

HISTORIC SALTILLO

(Special to the Monitor)

SALTILLO, Coahuila.—Among the notable developments in northern Mexico and one that conveys a most welcome promise for the future is the revival of the cotton production in this state. This was typified at the Independence day pageant at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, or Piedras Negras, as it is once more called by its old name, opposite Eagle Pass. The most striking feature of the parade were 83 wagons, loaded with 620 bales of cotton and drawn by 332 mules, totaling a value of well over \$100,000 gold, between the cotton, the wagons, the animals and their harness. A leading cotton concern, the Compania Agricola y Ganadera, was responsible for nearly all the cotton exhibit, and at a banquet given by the agent of the company, the vital part which American methods for the extermination of the boll weevil played in the revival of the industry was emphasized. In order to introduce American cultivating methods more largely, the company proposes to give some 80 Mexican cotton growers tracts of land for cotton farming on the American plan.

Until a few years ago the Piedras Negras section was the leading cotton country in all Mexico and it is said that much of the Madero fortune was made right there in the Rio Grande valley, almost opposite to Eagle Pass, where the President's grandfather had planted thousands of acres of cotton which he shipped to the English mills. It is reported that their land is soon to be planted to cotton again, following the present rapid revival after a steady decline which had resulted in the reduction of cotton land to properly one fifth of the former area. It is estimated that if the increase keeps up for another two years the cotton acreage and general prosperity in northern Coahuila will be greater than ever in Mexican history.

There is a strange and in a way a fascinating contrast between that bustling activity on the border and the quaint stillness of this ancient capital. What is going on in the Rio Grande valley is ever typical of the new work and this old town is just as typically old world.

Salttillo, Mexico, has been called the Jerusalem of the West, and the analogy is striking for many reasons, for though the ancient pueblo of the Cuachichilas Indians is a youth in years, when compared with the Holy City, it still possesses sufficient age to command respect among the cities of the western hemisphere.

According to old records, it was in the year 1534 that Don Luis de Velasco the second, then Viceroy of New Spain (the name given by the Spanish conquerors to Mexico), named various expeditions for the conquest of the north and north-east of the ancient kingdoms of Montezuma. We are further told that the expeditions were led by the intrepid Capt. Francisco de Ibarra, Juan de Tolosa and Alonzo de Pacheco. These adventurers conquered the territory now comprised in the states of Zacatecas and Durango, while another of their number, Don Francisco de Urdinola, undertook the pacification of the war-like tribes of the present state of San Luis Potosi and to check their further advances, established a presidio at the pueblo of the Cuachichilas Indians, to which he gave the name Salttillo or Little Falls.

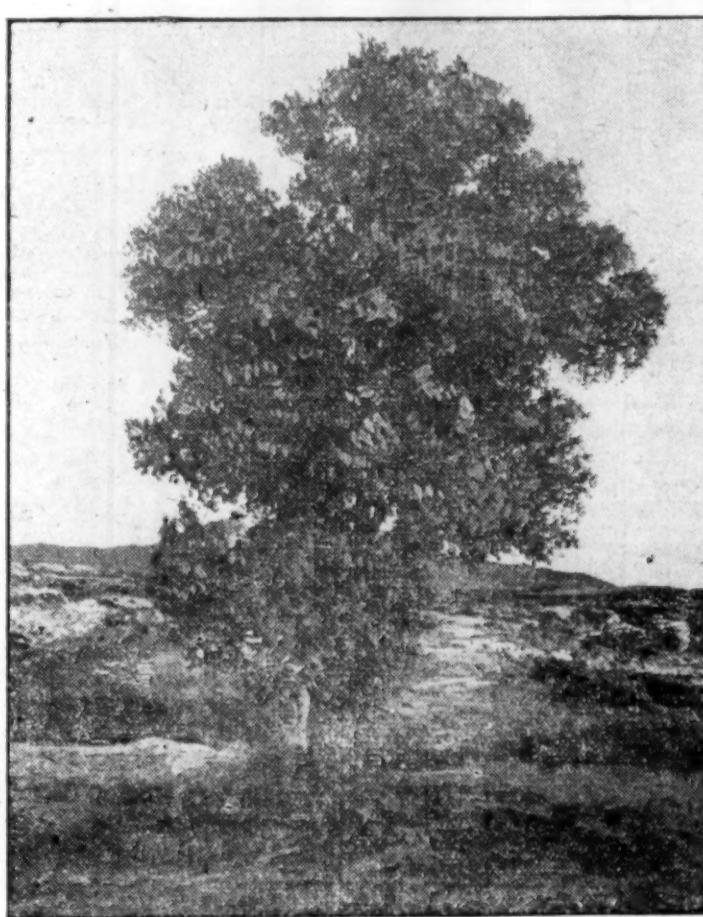
There is an old-world atmosphere about Salttillo; a mixture of the picturesque and the hideous; of wealth and position in their stateliest forms and of poverty and filth. There is a certain marked characteristic of the "sanded," blanketed crowd in the streets which at first mystifies the stranger until he recalls the strain of Moorish blood in the Spanish peoples of today. Then he understands how it is that the imposing individual in the richly colored, zarape and tinselled sombrero prefers trading with a handful of centavos to the legitimate buying and selling of goods. As a result, the itinerant merchant squatting beside an array of trinkets spread upon a bit of cloth on the ground is a sight to be met with in every block. Flocks of sheep and goats wandering through the streets followed by an ancient shepherd or a young Joseph in a coat of many colors bring to mind the comparison with Old Jerusalem.

Historically, Salttillo is interesting to the American student for two important reasons. The first congress of Coahuila and Texas was held in this city on Aug. 15, 1824, in the hall of the illustrious Ayuntamiento. It was here that the first

clashes . . . The vast new interests, duties and responsibilities placed on Latin America (General Reyes always uses the term "Ibero-America") by the Panama canal involve considerations of solidarity and peace both within the Latin-American nations and among them. If they neglect this elementary duty the brutal imperialism of the Yankees will be the beneficiary and the victims those who will not see their obligations to themselves, to their neighbors and to civilization.



Courtyard of the Casa Blanca, headquarters of French during their occupation



Tree under which Gen. Zachary Taylor camped before the battle of Buena Vista in Mexican war

Governor of the state of Coahuila and Texas was appointed and his salary fixed at 1600 pesos. Congress, however, considered this sum too large and voted it down to 800 per annum.

Another point of interest centering around Salttillo is its proximity to the battlefield of Buena Vista. The garden of Hougoumont served as General Taylor's depot of supplies at the time of the battle. His line of battle stretched from that point and extended to an egg-shaped hill called the Hill of the Flag. At one end this hill loses itself among the mountains while the projecting end commands the strategic pass of Angostura, a western Thermopylae, in that a few hundred men can hold it against thousands. As a matter of fact 1500 raw volunteers held it successfully for two days and nights against 20,000 under General Santa Anna. The late, brown hills are bleak and cold in this part of Mexico, and well might the soldier-poet, Thomas O'Hara, refer to the "Northern breath" that swept "O'er Angostura's plain."

A roll-call of the young men who distinguished themselves on the field of Buena Vista includes many of the most illustrious names in American history. It is a matter of record that "Old Rough and Ready" became reconciled to his young son-in-law, Jefferson Davis, at this time as the old soldier's heart was won completely by the splendid courage of the younger man.

Today no scars are left. In the garden tall, dark-green trees stand as silent and peaceful sentinels; the road-side mill has long since retired from active life and contents itself with throwing a friendly shadow across the sun-lit highway. The winding road to the battle-

field is a thoroughfare for the goat driver, the burro caravan and the automobile of the tourist. The field itself is under cultivation as if in compensation for the bloodshed of half a century ago. The plowman, singing a wail of chaff down the furrow, turns up a cannon ball and pauses in his peaceful occupation to glance at the sunshine, the hills and the clouds and to listen to the profound silence, the symbol of peace, which wraps the field of Buena Vista and fills the narrow pass of Angostura.

MAY STOP CHILE FLOODS

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—What is considered a measure of urgent necessity is contained in the proposal submitted by an engineer for the canalization of the Mapocho river in order to stop the floods.

TO EXCHANGE PROFESSORS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In the interests of the consolidation of Franco-Argentine relations, the University of Buenos Aires has authorized the rector to negotiate with the French authorities for the exchange of professors.

THREE SANITATION PROJECTS

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—It is believed that of the three projects submitted for the sanitation of this capital, by a Brazilian, a Paraguayan and an Argentine, the latter's will be accepted.

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TO PUSH PROJECTS IN PATAGONIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—According to recent deliberations in the cabinet the resumption of the Patagonian railroad and harbor projects is under consideration, comprising port works at various points, the dredging of the Santa Cruz river and of the estuary of the Chubut as far as Rawson, improvement of the Rio Negro channel, both for navigation and irrigation purposes, and especially the railroads and their extensions, notably that of the railroad running from Puerto San Antonio to Lake Nahuel Huapi, which it is planned to prolong to the Chilean port of Valdivia on the Pacific.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The minister of communications has authorized bids for the construction of port works and improvements in the port of Curitiba, on the Paraguay river, state of Mato Grosso.

LIMA, Peru.—It is announced by the contractors that the construction of the Ucayali railroad will begin forthwith.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The government has commissioned an engineer to proceed to the Apa river in connection with the telegraph service between this country and Brazil.

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—A local concern has obtained a concession from the state of Santa Catharina for the construction of a railroad to connect Porto Bello with Tijucas valley and the Upper Braco, via Nova Trento and Esteves Junior, in a westerly direction as far as the banks of the Uruguay river and the Argentine border.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—According to official statistics, the number of foreign companies authorized by the government to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural pursuits in Brazil has doubled in the last two years, the figures in 1909 being 21, 1910 23 and in 1911 42, the figures for national concerns were 2, 9 and 13 respectively. The capital of the foreign companies admitted in 1911 amounted to over \$155,000,000, and of this amount over two thirds were North American.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The minister of public works has submitted to the executive the draft of a contract with the Farquhar syndicate for the con-

TRANSANDINE REGION PROMOTING POLICY BEGUN BY ECUADOR

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—What is regarded as the inauguration of a progressive policy for the development and administration of the transandine region of the republic was announced by the minister of instruction in his bill for revised legislation touching the Oriente region, establishing mercantile companies with a capital of \$20,000, Ecuadorian currency, and exempting them from duties on tools and machinery and from municipal services.

The press campaign against American cooperation in the sanitation of this port continues unabated, notwithstanding reassuring communications from Washington. The people do not appear willing to believe that American supervision would not constitute an infringement of Ecuadorian sovereignty.

INDUSTRIAL SHOW IN ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Immigrant Women, of which the wife of the President of the republic is honorary president, an exhibition of agricultural and industrial products and implements has been installed in connection with the agricultural courses established last year. Moving pictures are a prominent feature of the exposition.

BOLIVIA GUARDS RUBBER

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—In accordance with a recent decision a detachment of Bolivian forces has been stationed on the Masaya river, in the Acre Territory, in order to stop the advance of the rubber gatherers employed by Brazilian rubber concerns.

struction of a railroad from this port to Colonia and from Artigas here.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—An automobile service has been proposed for communication between this capital, Cartago, Nereida and Alajuela as soon as the government decides on the necessary repairs of the roads.

TRAVEL

TRAVEL

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STUDENTS HEAR STORY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

Occasion in Cambridge, Where Washington Unfurled First "Flag of Our Union" in 1776—United States Has Oldest Flag Among Great Nations

Edward O. Skelton, patriotic instructor for the department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., at a recent flag raising by the high and Latin and Rindge schools, Cambridge, delivered an address on "The Evolution of the Flag," in part as follows:

THE story of the flag, its evolution, is of great interest and in its unfolding cannot but quicken the love for it that is in our hearts. It is probable that almost as soon as men began to collect together for common purposes, some kind of conspicuous object was used as the symbol of the common sentiment, as the rallying point of the common force.

"The earliest symbols of which we have knowledge are those of the several standards of the Egyptians. These consisted of carvings of animals or figures. In the early days of the Roman republic, the national standard was a handful of hay, fastened to the top of a pole, which was later changed to figures in silver of animals and birds. These standards were guarded with religious veneration in the temples at Rome. It was not until the middle ages that drapery was used as the ensign, and then in the form of pennons, having three points, and these frequently bore upon them a cross giving a powerful religious sanctification to them, and which was the inception of the reverence for their national banners which all the peoples of the earth feel today.

Some Early Flags

"The first flag raised upon this continent by white men was that by Christopher Columbus in 1492. It was that of Spain. The first flag of England was unfurled by John Cabot in 1497, with the cross of St. George upon it. In 1603 when England and Scotland were united under King James, the cross of St. Andrew was combined with that of St. George and became known as the king's colors.

"It was this English standard under which the historic ship Mayflower sailed from England with that band of devoted Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth rock that December day, 292 years ago, and this standard was the one in use by the colonists until 1680 when the United Colonies of New England adopted as their standard, the Red Cross of St. George upon a white ground with gold crown and monogram in the center. In 1704, the war colonies began to adapt for themselves, to show their degrees of independence, standards upon which were various mottoes and designs.

"That of Massachusetts colony was of white with a pine tree in the center. The others of the 13 colonies were generally of beautiful design and bore inscriptions typical of the people of those days. There were mottoes, such as 'An Appeal to Heaven,' 'An Appeal to God.' Flags with these mottoes upon them were at first carried by the patriots of 1775-76. The flag that seemed the favorite with them was made of dark blue silk having a white crescent in the upper left hand, or as sometimes called the dexter corner, and in the center, the entire length, embroidered in large white letters the word 'Liberty.' It was this flag that was displayed at Ft. Sullivan in Charleston, S. C., harbor, June 28, 1776, which was shot down by the British and falling outside the fort was recovered by Sergeant Jasper, who, leaping the parapet, walked the entire length of the fort, seized the flag, fastened it to a staff and in sight of the whole British fleet, amid a perfect hail of bullets, planted it firmly upon the bastion where it remained.

Lexington and Cambridge

"When on that April day in 1775 the patriots assembled at Lexington and Concord and fired the shot heard 'round the world,' they carried the first banner. It was of silk around which was a deep gold fringe. In the center was painted an arm with bent elbow, mailed, and in the hand, raised in threatening attitude, was a short sword, underneath was the motto, in Latin, 'Conquer or Die.' It was typical of the men who fought to victory the battle of Concord bridge and began that long war which gave to the nation its independence. When General Washington took command of the American army it was desirable that a flag which would represent all the colonies should be adopted by the army and so the Continental Congress, in the last month of 1775, appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Mr. Lynch to design a colonial flag that would be national in its tendencies.

They decided upon one which would have 13 bars alternate, red and white—which were the king's colors—and with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George upon a field of blue. This was known as 'The Flag of Our Union,' and the first one made was unfurled by General Washington under the oak tree on Cambridge common, Jan. 2, 1776. It received 13 cheers and a salute of 13 guns. Two days later, Jan. 4, General Washington received the King's speech and the indignation aroused was so great that the 'Union flag' was not again displayed.

Star Spangled Banner

"The succeeding May, Washington was requested to appear before the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and during his visit there he called, with Robert Morris and Col. George Ross, upon Mrs. Betsy Ross, who resided on Arch street, to engage her services in preparing our first star spangled banner. General Washington handed to her a rude sketch of what he considered to be the proper

form in which the flag should appear. Mrs. Ross, being an expert needle woman, quickly made the flag, which was composed of 13 stripes, or bars, and 13 stars, sewed in a circle upon a field of blue in the upper left hand corner, and thus was the birth of the nation's emblem. And the first time it waved over the American troops in battle was when Washington carried it with him when crossing the Delaware river with his army—the boats being rowed by Massachusetts fishermen, on the night of Dec. 24, 1776, and, surprising the Hessians, fought and won the battle of Trenton.

"At this time Congress was so occupied considering the many grave questions affecting the people that it is not surprising it did not take action at once legalizing the form in which the flag was constructed, and it was not until June 14, 1777, 135 years ago, that an act was passed adopting it as the national ensign. That was 13 months after it was first accepted by Washington and placed in use by the American army.

"No change was made in the flag until the states of Vermont and Kentucky were admitted into the Union. Congress passed an act in 1794, making the number of stripes 15, and this new flag was in use for several years. It was carried on our ships of war and by our army in the war of 1812, with England. 'When a few years later other states were admitted to the Union, the necessity for a permanent design for the flag was recognized by the Congress and on April 4, 1818, it passed an act reverting to the use of 13 stripes and providing that thereafter, upon the admittance of any state to the Union there should be, in recognition of the new comer, a star added to those already in the field of blue, so that it would always represent by number of stars the number of states which comprised the republic and that the 13 stripes would alone represent the original 13 states which formed the Union. And thus it has remained until today, having now 48 stars.

Young Nation, Old Flag

"The youngest nation has the oldest flag—singular to relate, but true. It is 24 years older than the flag of Great Britain, 53 years older than that of Portugal, 71 years older than the Italian, 93 years older than that of Germany, 17 years older than that of France, nine years older than Spain's and considerably older than that presented today by China or by Japan. The only flag in existence in America today which antedates the war of the revolution is that unfurled in the first battle for our independence, April 19, 1775, at Concord bridge. It is carefully preserved in the Library at Bedford, Mass. There were no flags carried by the patriots at Bunker hill. There are no 'Flags of Our Union' that were unfurled by Washington on Cambridge common, Jan. 2, 1776, in existence, and but four which are known to have been in use by the American army during the war of the revolution. One of these is General Washington's headquarters flag now in the museum at Valley Forge; another, that carried by Pulaski's legion, is in the Historical Society's care at Baltimore, and the remaining two are in possession of private persons in Illinois and Texas.

Flag's Meaning

"This flag of 48 stars, this flag of our country is our inspiration. It kindles in our hearts patriotic feelings. It fills our mind with thoughts of liberty and justice. On sea, on land it thrills the heart of every true American with pride. It recalls the memories of many battles bravely fought and grandly won. It has never been dishonored. Through five wars it has led us on to victory. It has never been dragged in the dust of defeat.

"It symbolizes the principles of human progress and human liberty. Its stars represent the constellation of our country, its unity and harmony. A half century under its beneficent folds has marked the greatest half century of progress that any country in the world has ever witnessed. No other nation has been represented by a flag which accords such freedom to its people or which so advances civilization. Among the nations of the world it has twined itself with their flags, not for war and destruction, but for peace, friendship and advancement in the cause of humanity. In the councils of peace, in the conquests through war, in everything that pertains to the advancement of humanity, it arouses the admiration of mankind. It diffuses knowledge, faith, hope. It waves for the right, and for justice to all. It spreads its beneficent blessing not only upon us, but upon all the people of the world. All hail the stars and stripes!"

WOULD WALK 3000 MILES

NEW YORK—Augustine Sartoris, an immigrant, is determined to walk to Seattle on 15 cents if the commissioner of immigration will give him a chance to prove his ability as a pedestrian. Sartoris had one mile to go when he arrived here from Rio de Janeiro on the steamship Verdi last Friday, and by the time he had it changed into American money and had spent a little of it, he had only three nickels to show to the immigration inspectors.

ODD FELLOWS TO MEET IN DETROIT

DETROIT—During the week of Oct. 14, Detroit, for the first time in 20 years, will be the scene of the annual convention of Michigan grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There are 563 lodges throughout the state.

Ten thousand or more Odd Fellows are expected beside large delegations from the allied orders.

The coordinate branch of the Order of Daughters of Rebekah, which will meet in Detroit during the same week, has a membership of 35,000 in the state and will send about 500 delegates. Another Allied lodge, the Patriarchs Militant, will also be represented by a large delegation.

The total number of Odd Fellows in Michigan, according to the figures given out at headquarters, is 60,000.

URGES A STATE GAME PRESERVE

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Jesse A. Tolerton has just completed and placed with the state printer at Jefferson City his annual report covering the Missouri game and fish department. In the annual statement Tolerton again urges the purchase by the state of Ha-ha-tonka, the fish and game resort near Lebanon, Mo., for use as a state game preserve. He also advocates and will urge before the next Legislature that \$150,000 be appropriated for the use of the department and that the fund be set aside without restrictions. He advocates the appointment of a commission whose duties it would be to direct and assist the game warden in making any improvements on the farm and to supervise the distribution and propagation of game or insectivorous birds on the preserve.

KANSAS FACTORIES KEEPING BUSY

KANSAS CITY—Manufacturing plants on the Kansas side as well as the packing plants report extra heavy business for this fall, a big increase in business over last year. The Kansas City Structural Steel Company in the Argentine district now has a force of 500 men—the largest the steel plant has had since it started on the Kansas side four years ago.

"Our 500 men need not worry for work this coming winter," Neal G. Lilly, secretary of the company, said recently. "We have enough orders at the present time to keep a full force running for the next 18 months. We have contracts for two large smelters, one to be built at Douglas, Ariz., and the other at Clifton, Ariz."

The Kansas City Structural Steel Company is the largest steel plant in the West.

GETS \$400,000 TERMINAL WORK

MINNEAPOLIS—The Grant Smith Company has taken a \$400,000 contract to build the terminal of the Electric Short Line Railroad.

Erle D. Luce has received notice that the Fruen Cereal Company will build a grain elevator of 100,000 bushels capacity and will construct a five-story addition to its factory.

The Grant Smith Company has assembled 30 carloads of railroad material. It is expected that the work will be finished by Jan. 1. There will be concrete bridges across Western and Penn avenues and the Cedar Lake road. A 200-foot steel viaduct will be erected, crossing the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Great Northern tracks.

\$1,000,000 COAL DEAL REPORTED

CALGARY, Alta.—A deal is reported closed between the Dominion Coal & Iron Company and A. H. Ford of Calgary, whereby the former becomes possessed of the Ford coal areas in the High River district, comprising 12,000 acres. The purchase price is said to be \$1,000,000 and gives possession to one of the largest anthracite fields in Canada. The seams have been prospected for a distance of 15 miles and range in width from 7½ to 30 feet.

The deposits carry both coking coal and anthracite of a quality equal to that of Pennsylvania, both of which will be immediately developed.

BRAZIL EXPERT IN UNITED STATES

MINNEAPOLIS—Senor M. Pio Correa, a Brazilian agricultural expert commissioned by the government of his country to make a tour of the world for the purpose of studying agricultural methods, arrived in Minneapolis recently, and visited the state agricultural college for the purpose of inspecting improved agricultural machinery.

He was much impressed with what he saw. From the United States Senor Correa will go to Japan, China and Africa, and on his return to Brazil will embody the results of his observations in separate reports on forestry conservation, tropical fruits and textile fibers.

MR. BIRD ANSWERS INQUIRY

Replying to an inquiry from Senator Charles H. Pearson of Brookline concerning the hours of labor in the Bird company paper mills in East Walpole, Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, says that no employee is required to work over 54 hours per week and that no children are employed. Mr. Bird says that he employs only 10 women, and their wages range from \$8.10 to \$8.40 per week of 54 hours.

WORK BEING RUSHED ON NEW RESERVOIR FOR SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Engineering work has been completed on the site for the city dam which is to convert Lakes Phoebe and Mary, at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon, into one great storage reservoir to increase Salt Lake's water supply.

The engineering force, under the direction of H. C. Collier, assistant city engineer, has staked out the site for a dam 350 feet in length and 60 feet in height, run all the contour lines for the reservoir, figured estimates of the depth to which trenching will have to be carried to provide a bedrock footing and is now making an estimate of the amount of material required to construct the dam.

Trenching work on the Lake Phoebe dam site will commence within a few days and, in the meantime, the engineering force will survey a site for a small dam at Dog Lake. This done, the force will commence work on the dam site at Twin lakes. Inspection of the work was made Monday by C. F. Barrett, superintendent of waterworks.

The construction force now on the ground is divided into several crews, each of which is engaged in a different line of work, so that the improvement may be rushed as much as possible before the winter season begins.

NORFOLK COUNTY G. A. R. AND W. R. C. ELECT OFFICERS

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Norfolk county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations held their annual convention here yesterday, being entertained by Charles W. Carroll post 144, G. A. R., and the W. R. C.

The G. A. R. met at Grand Army headquarters and the W. R. C. in Greenleaf hall.

The G. A. R. elected the following officers: George W. Pratt, Stoughton, commander; Edward O. Pearson, Braintree, S. V. C.; E. O. Norcross, Brookline, J. V. C.; the Rev. George W. Nead, Norwood, chaplain; E. C. Crocker of Medfield, surgeon; James S. Mitchell of Hyde Park, quartermaster; H. S. Faunce, Randolph, officer of the day; Charles E. Lewis, Dedham, officer of guard; W. B. Gould, Dedham, adjutant; Richard T. Byrnes, Hyde Park, quartermaster sergeant; Cornelius Regan, Dedham, sergeant major.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Ella F. Long, Hyde Park, president; Mrs. Jesse H. Young, Dedham, S. V. P.; Mrs. Henry J. V. C.; Mrs. Raymond, chaplain; Mrs. Minnie Scott, Hyde Park, treasurer; Mrs. Florence Smith, Norwood, secretary; Mrs. Niles Randolph, conductor; Mrs. Blanche Swift, Norwood, guardian.

BANK OF CANADA MAY ENTER BELIZE

BELIZE, B. H.—R. J. Huestis, managing director of the Bank of British Honduras, Ltd., has returned with a proposition from the Royal Bank of Canada to purchase the entire capital stock of the local bank at \$230 for each of the 1000 shares, and the deal will probably be consummated soon.

The Bank of British Honduras, Ltd., was organized about 10 years ago by Mr. Huestis, a former resident of Mobile, Ala. Last year it paid dividends of 20 per cent, besides adding substantially to the reserve fund.

The Royal Bank of Canada has a string of branch banks established throughout the West Indies, and has done much to promote trade with the Dominion.

70,000 SCALES TO WEIGH PARCELS

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Hitchcock has called for bids for nearly 70,000 scales, which will be required for use in the parcel post system, which is to go into effect Jan. 1. Two hundred of the largest postoffices and their branches will be supplied with automatic springing scales.

The 10,000 third class offices will be given high-grade beam scales, while the fourth class offices, about 55,000, will be furnished with the best spring balance obtainable, each having a capacity of 20 pounds.

FEDERAL BUILDING FOR COLLINGWOOD

COLLINGWOOD, Ont.—The Dominion government has purchased a site on West Hurontario street here for a federal building, which is to accommodate the postoffice, customs, also the marine inspectors of boilers and hulls and other government offices.

The property has 80 feet frontage and a depth of 165 feet and was purchased from W. A. Hogg, police magistrate and editor of the local Conservative paper, at \$12,500, or about \$156 per foot frontage.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS ENTER

Annual matriculation day exercises at the Boston University Theological school were held in the school chapel at 72 Mt. Vernon street on Wednesday. This was the formal opening of the school. About 200 students matriculated. Dean Laurens J. Birney was in charge and President Lemuel H. Murlin of the university spoke.

Many associate New England's Tremendous Wealth With Its Proverbial Thrift

While much of its financial strength has doubtless come from steadily practised economy, its greatest source of affluence has been from the enormous product of its manufactories

While the New Englander is a good money maker he is also a liberal spender for the good things, and he is strongly inclined to consider home industries first

The Newspapers

of this section are the logical and most direct approach to New England's purchasing power, and particularly those mediums which go to 100 per cent purchasing ability

This Newspaper

A Representative New England Institution

is highly respected and believed in by a large and responsive reading clientele in Boston, its environs and throughout New England. It also enjoys the confidence and esteem of many well-known New England manufacturers, merchants and distributors

For Reaching the Buyer They Find

The Monitor

Productive in good business and growing patronage

ENVOYS TO FIREMEN'S MEETING INSPECTING BOSTON DEPARTMENT

Fireboat Exhibition at Commonwealth Docks and Drill at Headquarters Among Features for Today

LUNCH BY MAYOR

When the fireboat exhibition at the Commonwealth and New Haven docks concluded today, the several hundred firemen who witnessed it adjourned to the headquarters of the Boston fire department on Bristol street, where an exhibition of drill was to be given under the direction of Lieutenant Donahue. The women who are here with the visiting firemen were taken in two combination machines and an engine for trips to Middleboro, Springfield and Gardner.

The fireboat display was given in connection with the thirty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association and was participated in by boats number 37, 44 and 47. At one time 19 streams were playing from the three boats. After some maneuvering in the harbor the boats pulled up to the wharf and an inspection of 37 was made. John O. Taber, district chief, and 10 men from the engine house of district 3, aided the visitors in their inspection of the boat.

With the guests who viewed the exhibition were Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner; John Grady, deputy chief; Henry H. Fox, chief of the fourth district; H. R. McLellan, commissioner of public safety of St. John, N. B., with John Kerr of that city and Harry Rudder, fire chief of Frederickton, N. B. H. R. McLellan, in speaking of the display, characterized it as one of the finest he had ever seen. He praised the Boston men for the way they had conducted the convention in this city and said he would like to see such gatherings take place in Canada.

W. S. Mason, fire chief of Bangor, Me., said that the Boston fire department was one of the best in the country and that the exhibition given by those in charge of the fireboats more than reflected credit upon them.

The British street exhibition showed throwing 30-foot ladders and carrying line over it; throwing a 65-foot ladder and carrying a line over it; scaling the wall of the tower with Ponipier ladders and rope and descending from the upper story of the tower to the fire escape; rescuing persons by ladders and by life net; hoisting hose line to roof with life lines and Bresnan hose hoist. This exhibition was arranged through D. Arthur Burt, secretary of the association.

Business will be resumed in the evening in Faneuil hall and after the convention is called to order by D. E. Carey, the president, the reports of officers will be submitted. These will be followed by addresses on "The Prizes Which Await the Fireman Who Thinks," by the Rev. Alan Hudson, Brockton; "Progress to Date in the Metropolitan Mutual Aid System and Results Obtained," by John A. Mullen, chief of Boston fire department; "How Permanent Firemen Can Best Use Their Leisure Minutes," by J. J. McCarthy of Brookline.

Prior to the taking up of the business session this evening a lunch will be served at the American house, and an alarm will be sounded from box 47 in Ft. Hill square, and the delegates will have an opportunity to observe how the Boston firemen respond.

The convention opened yesterday when Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, made the address of welcome.

Chief Carey announced the receipt of a donation of \$500 from Humphrey O'Sullivan, which will be used to defray the expenses of a lunch tomorrow evening.

Commissioner Cole spoke on "An Outline of the Intended Scope of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission." Other speakers and the topics of their addresses were: District Chief Henry A. Fox, Boston, "Carelessness the Principal Cause of Fire—Plans for Prevention." Walter L. Wedger, "Some Explosives and Inflammable Substances Found in Our Cities."

Most of the evening exercises were in the nature of a memorial. D. C. Callahan of Lawrence made the memorial address, and an address on "Soldiers of Peace Illustrated" was given by Arthur B. Jones of Salem. There were selections also by the Harvard male quartet. The principal address of the evening, relating to the fire fighting question, was made by Hoseman Thomas W. Roose of engine 6, Leverett street. "Illuminating Gas the Greatest Fire Hazard" was his topic.

CLEVELAND BOATS FOR ONTARIO PORT

LONDON, Ont.—The Cleveland & Buffalo Navigation Company has signed a year's lease for the docks at Port Stanley formerly utilized by the steamer Forest City, and commencing early next spring a daily service will be operated between Port Stanley and Cleveland.

The company also reserved the right to purchase the docks at the end of that time if so desired.

PRAIRIE HEADS FOR SAN DOMINGO

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The transport Prairie, with Colonel Moses and 750 marines aboard has sailed from Santo Domingo City for the northern coast of the island, the center of the Dominican revolt, according to a report received Wednesday from the revenue cutter Algonquin.

VISITING DELEGATES TO FIREMEN'S CONVENTION



OFFICERS OF FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION RESIDENTS OF RATHMINES, IRE., TOLD OF COMMERCE SCHOOL



D. E. CAREY
President of Massachusetts state firemen's organization



D. ARTHUR BURT
Secretary of Massachusetts State Firemen's Association

TELEGRAMS ARE SOUGHT IN THE DYNAMITE TRIAL

Government Calls Many Operators to Produce Messages Sent to Ortie McManigal—One of These Is Offered in Evidence

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Telegrams signed "Ping" alleged to have been another name for Herbert S. Hockins and sent to Ortie E. McManigal directing him where to place dynamite bombs on his trips about the country, were sought by the government Wednesday through the examination of the first witness called in the so-called dynamite conspiracy trial.

Managers of telegraph offices in Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Evansville and Salt Lake City testified, with one exception,

that the originals of telegrams asked by the government as far back as 1908 had been destroyed. The government asserted it had the telegrams and wanted to know why the originals cannot be produced.

H. A. Knight, manager of a telegraph office at Salt Lake City, was the first witness to produce a telegram. The telegram was dated Oct. 10, 1910, and was purported to have been signed by J. E. Munsey, known as "Jack Bright," one of the defendants.

According to the government's charges, J. B. McNamara, after blowing up the Los Angeles Times building on Oct. 1, 1910, hid for two weeks in places secured by Munsey.

The telegram as identified by Knight and by Mrs. Charles McCarthy, who was the counter clerk at Salt Lake City, was as follows: "J. J. McNamara, Indianapolis—Everything is O. K. Glad C. is coming. Patient is out of danger and will get well. He is improving right along. You can depend on me to handle matters carefully. Will wire if there is any change. J. E. Munsey, 225 Southwest Temple street."

It would be shown, the government said, that the "C" referred to was Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, on trial here, who had been in Boston when the Times explosion occurred and who was about to start on a fishing trip with Michael J. Young, also a defendant.

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A large meeting was held in the town hall by the residents in Rathmines township to hear about the progress of the Rathmines school of commerce. The chairman Francis McBride, J. P., said that as the school would hold its last session in its present business premises, the committee had requested the principal of the school to visit the same sort of schools in other countries, so that he might be able to see the most up to date equipment for the furnishing of their new premises. The school had progressed steadily for 11 years and its success is very marked. Mr. Williamson, the principal, gave an account of his visit to the great schools of commerce in Germany, and to another in Brussels. In those countries, at the end of the elementary schools period, the

pupil may elect to go to work or pass on to the secondary school. If he goes to work, he is compelled to attend evening classes until he reaches a certain age, or attains a certain efficiency. He can choose a technical, commercial, or literary school, and naturally takes that which bears most directly on his future employment. Finally he can go to the university, or to business first for a time and then to the university. The continental schools of commerce are many of them allied to the universities, and give the students a thorough knowledge of commerce and business. The museums have specimens of every commodity, in every stage of its manufacture or handling, from the raw material to the finished article. The school libraries aid. It could be imagined what a tremendous help to its young people this system of schools must be.

MISSIONARIES TELL ABOUT WORK AFIELD

PORTLAND, Me.—Missionary speakers filled Wednesday's sessions of the one hundred and third annual convention of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions with reports of field work.

The Rev. A. J. Lyman, Newark, N. J., is chairman, and Thomas Weston, Massachusetts, is a member of the committee to report nominations.

The new China and the changed conditions in Japan were spoken of by missionaries. The progress of the work in India was considered by the Rev. Dr. W. O. Ballantine and the Rev. Charles S. Vaughan.

Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to Turkey. The Rev. George A. Wilder, the Rev. Dr. Harlin P. Beach of Yale and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, addressed a public meeting in city hall last night.

MANY ENTERING THE Y. M. C. U.

Registration for the evening classes at the Young Men's Christian Union the first week of the opening of the season has been very active. Among the classes that begin this evening are arithmetic, English grammar, English for foreigners, French and others.

Last evening Dr. A. L. Gundersen of the Arnold Arboretum gave a public lecture upon "Aristotle, Galileo and Darwin."

In the gymnasium classes, under the direction of the director, have gathered several times a day.

GOLD OUTPUT TO BE \$5,000,000
DAWSON, Alaska.—The output of the Klondike placer properties, that is mines within 100 miles of Dawson, this year will aggregate \$5,000,000 in round numbers. Last year it ran a little more than \$4,000,000, thus meaning a leap up of \$1,000,000 this year. A summary of the gold output of the Upper Yukon is estimated at \$169,000,000.

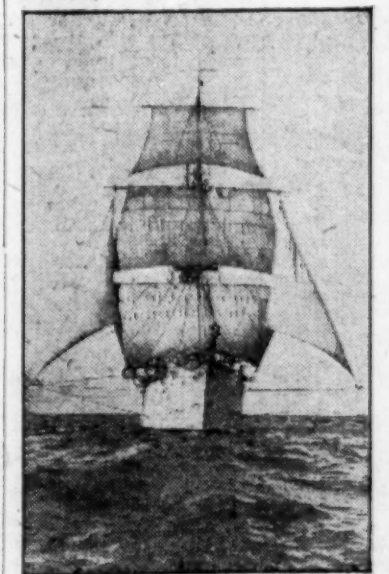
JOURNALIST SENT OUT OF PORTUGAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—The Spanish correspondent of several Spanish newspapers has been expelled from Portugal owing to his having attacked the Portuguese republic in reports sent to the Spanish papers.

It is understood that one of the papers he represented has requested the correspondent to reside at Badajoz, a town on the frontier, from whence he is asked to continue his work.

LAND SHOW PLANNED
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Sacramento will hold this winter a unique land and product of the soil exhibit, in three huge tents on the sand lot adjoining the Southern Pacific depot, Dec. 11 to 22, inclusive.

Ship Homeward Bound With Every Sail Set to Increase Her Speed



SCHOOL SHIP RANGER

GROUP OF CADETS ON BOARD RANGER



Massachusetts boys who are learning to be merchantmen posing for photographer on deck of school ship after completing long voyage to Azores and the Mediterranean

PUPILS FROM RANGER GO TO THEIR HOMES WHEN SHIP DOCKS

Graduating Class Leaves the Vessel After Hearing Addresses From Member of the State Commission

INCIDENTS OF TRIP

Pupils of the Massachusetts training ship Ranger are visiting at their homes today. The graduating class disembarked yesterday after the ship came to her berth.

As the ship was docked, the class was assembled and listened to addresses by Rear Admiral Merry, chairman of the commission, and John Read, a member of the commission. In the graduating class are:

Steamship branch—H. A. Burns of New Bedford, J. M. Daniel of Osterville, R. M. Gray of Melrose Highlands, E. Folger of Nantucket, R. A. Eastman of West Dennis, N. E. Merrill of Walpole, R. E. Merithew and D. T. Sweetser of Haverhill.

Engineering branch—W. A. Hamilton of Lynn, R. C. Bickerstaff of Nantucket, G. R. Davidson of Springfield, L. H. Racicot of Lowell, A. W. Culley of Fitchburg, J. M. Marks of Gloucester, J. B. Sylvario of Nantucket, D. G. Buckley of Gloucester and F. J. Gowan of Somerville.

The Ranger will be out of commission for a month and the spar deck housed over and prepared for the winter.

The cruise just completed included visits to the Azores, Havre, Plymouth, Malaga, Gibraltar, Tangier, Lisbon, Madeira and Bermuda.

The schoolship was the first American vessel to visit Madeira since the Spanish-American war, and the first American vessel at Lisbon since the establishment of the Portuguese republic.

When the vessel started on her annual trip she made for the Azores. After a stop in the Azores the next port was Havre, France, whence the cadets, in charge of an officer, were permitted to visit Paris for a few days.

At Plymouth much time was devoted to rowing and sailing the ship's boats, and many of the cadets got out into the country around Dartmoor and enjoyed tramps through the famed Devonshire lanes.

When the ship arrived at Malaga, Spain, the itinerary was changed by substituting visits to Tangier and Lisbon for that to Algiers, and the cadets after all set foot on African soil.

It is possible that a more extended sojourn in the Mediterranean may be made next summer, with stops at Marseilles and Algiers and possibly a visit to Rome from Naples.

Tangier was a touch of the real east. Madeira had an added attraction this year in the presence of the New York schoolship Newport. There was ship visiting evenings and of course boat races. The Ranger lads won all the boat races.

At Bermuda walks, bicycle rides, baseball on shore afternoons, boat sailing and pulling for drill; scraping, painting and getting the ship in order for winter, filled in the week.

Of the cadets who made the cruise, from two to five come from each of the cities of Boston, Lawrence, Brockton, Lynn, Fall River, New Bedford, Springfield and Pittsfield, but the majority in the school come from villages and farms.

Owing to the agitation for an American merchant marine and the belief that the Panama canal will bring one about, there has been no lack of candidates to keep the school filled to its capacity of 100 cadets, and after the semi-annual graduation coincident with the Ranger's return there remain so few vacancies that the commissioners have authorized stretching the limit to a total of 104 for the winter term. The new first class, which will graduate next April, numbers 26; the second class 25 and the third class 27. By taking in 26 for the new fourth class, the utmost will be made of the Ranger's capacity.

The examination of candidates will take place on the Ranger at North End park on Oct. 26.

4800 STUDENTS AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—An increase of about 200 students at Cornell University is shown by the records after a week of university work. Allowing for late registrations there will be approximately 4800 students attending the university this year. This does not include the 1700 who attend the winter courses and the summer school.

WOMEN ADVISERS MEET

NEW YORK—Mrs. Charles F. Joy of Missouri, Mrs. Henry Seligman of New Jersey, Mrs. Larr Anderson of Massachusetts, Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. William Einstein and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, members of the advisory board of the department of women's work of the Republican national committee, met here Wednesday.

BUYS THE INTER OCEAN

CHICAGO—H. H. Kohlhaas, editor and publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, purchased the Chicago Inter Ocean from George W. Hinman, who will retire. Mr. Kohlhaas will take immediate charge of the Inter Ocean. Changes in the business and editorial organization are said to be planned. The official announcement says that the paper will be Republican in politics.

GREAT FLEET OF 123 VESSELS NEARLY ALL ANCHORED IN HUDSON

NEW YORK—Nearly all of the 123 ships of the Atlantic fleet and reserves to take part in the third annual mobilization and review are at anchor today in the Hudson river.

The program in brief is: Saturday, the land parade, boating regatta, banquet and smoker; Sunday, arrival of Secretary Meyer; Monday, arrival of President Taft, official receptions and inspection of the fleet; Tuesday, review of the fleet and departure.

Stretched out in three columns, extending from West Thirty-first street to Spuyten Duyvil creek, it will be the most formidable aggregation of ships ever mobilized under the American flag, representing a tonnage of 720,486 and a personnel of 1646 officers and 28,950 men.

There will be 32 first-class battleships this year, many of them dreadnoughts, headed by the new Arkansas and the Wyoming, of 26,000 tons each, the biggest and fastest afloat in the naval world; also four armored cruisers, 26 new destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 10 submarines, 21 ships of special types and the naval auxiliaries.

At Manila and San Francisco on Oct. 14 and 15 will be assembled the Pacific and the Asiatic fleets, which will be inspected by their commanding admirals.

An especially interesting feature of the gathering will be the annual regatta on Oct. 12, when the cutter and whaleboat crews from the naval militia of several states will compete.

On Columbus day the sailors and marines will participate in the parade and in the evening an entertainment will be given for 600 officers at the Hotel Astor.

Monday evening an official dinner in honor of President Taft, his cabinet and 600 navy officers will be given at Hotel Astor.

4195 STUDENTS ARE ATTENDING HARVARD REGISTRATION SHOWS

An attendance of 4195 students is shown by the registration figures of Harvard University, an increase of 77 over the registration of last year. The academic department of the college contributes the greatest gain to this, the figures being 2253, as against 2306 last year.

The graduate school of business shows a very vigorous growth, having increased 42 per cent over its registration of last year. There are 105 students registered in this department this year. The dental school has also enlarged its attendance from 156 to 190; the medical school's increase was from 269 to 287. The law school has decreased its total attendance from 778 to 717, with 280 entering, which is two more than last year. The third class, which had 210 in it last year, has fallen off to 166, and the second year class has decreased from a registration of 209 to 178.

Making allowances necessary under the changed registration system, the number of newly admitted freshmen registered this year is probably slightly larger than it was last year.

The figures for the various classes in the college are as follows:

	1912	1911
Seniors	333	308
Juniors	469	529
Sophomores	673	489
Freshmen	682	744
Special	27	40
Unclassified	82	77

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin says: "The importance of size is very easily exaggerated, and the Bulletin believes that eastern colleges and universities must soon recognize that they cannot compete in figures with the universities of the West."

WHITLEY CITY IS COUNTY CAPITAL

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Whitley city will be selected as the county seat of McCreary county, as the appellate court has held that the commission of McCreary county had the right to act as a canvassing board on the vote between Pine Knot and Whitley City, and that Whitley City received a majority of the votes for the county seat of McCreary county.

This decision came in the case of P. T. Walker against J. C. Goode, in which the appellate court refused to dissolve the injunction issued in the McCreary county circuit court.

WELLESLEY '14 ELECTS OFFICERS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Elizabeth McCaughy, of Montclair, N. J., was elected president of the class of 1914, Wellesley College, at the annual meeting of the class held yesterday. The other officers chosen are: Vice-president, Marjorie Day, Strassburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Dorothy Bess, Berlin, N. H.; corresponding secretary, Blanche Davis, Wilkesburg, Pa.; treasurer, Alice Mullan, Natick, Mass.; advisory board, Dotty Rahr, Manitowoc, Wis.; Mary Ballantine, Springfield, Mass.; executive board, Edith Ryder, Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Damerel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Margaret Elliott, Lowell, Mass.; factotums, Alice Cosco, Syracuse, N. Y., and Esther Hawley, Farmington, Conn.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION wanted by Scotch woman to care for apartments during the day or part of day; near Back Bay or Beacon hill preferred. References: MRS. HART, Jackson St., Cliftondale, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN would like position with person residing in a small town. References: MRS. C. WETMORE, 20 Newville, Newville, Mass. Tel. Newton North 14-V.

PROTESTANT WOMAN desires second position in private American family. MISS MARY L. RICE, 30 Locke St., Nashua, N. H.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER would like employment evenings and Saturdays to rehearse children during parents' absence; best references. JEANETTE NICHOLSON, 68 Warren St., Boston. Tel. Tremont 7.

REFINED MIDDLE-AGED LADY desires position as housekeeper or care of apartment. MRS. G. W. WARDEN, 11 Lincoln St., East Somerville, Boston.

REFINED WOMAN, experienced, wishes position; residential stenographer, housekeeper for business people, matron in institution, or companion. MRS. E. M. CLARK, 100 State St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS-Young woman wishes position with dressmaker or private family willing to make general useful; good references. ISABEL COLE, 33 Dale St., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS or caretaker desires employment; good at plain sewing or making children's clothes. MISS BROCKINGTON, 12 Oakland St., Brighton, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by day; can finish nicely after a dressmaker; all kinds of alterations, including cutting; \$1.50 a day. MISS ANNA CORNELL, 30 Claremont St., Boston.

SECRETARY-1912 college graduate wants position in private family; good penman, can operate typewriter; experienced. EDITH WEST, 17 Rutland St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER experienced in general office work desires position. HELEN A. AMES, 15 U. S. St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant-Young lady wants position; some shorthand and bookkeeping; good penman. ANAUGH, 61 Dix St., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, desires work by the hour or by the day; typewriting done accurately; good penman. MISS DARLING, 14 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, experienced in law, insurance and all kinds of office work, desires permanent or temporary work; competent to act as private secretary. Good references. CAROLINE DOLLOFF, 11 Norway St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-Position desired by a stenographer who has a college diploma and a commercial school diploma; accurate, executive ability; experienced. Tel. mornings 1153. B. B. LOUISE FIELDER, 59 B. B. St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY-Young lady, 14 years' experience, 11 years in last place; desires position in private family or as secretary. References: MISS HATTIE DRINKWATER, 15 Union pk., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, desires position as stenographer, private secretary or office stenographer; law work preferred. EVELYN YOUNG, 25 Appleton St., Boston. Tel. 2059-M Tremont.

STENOGRAPHY AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted by young lady with experience; references. IRMA F. PORTER, 14 Mount St., Boston.

STUDENT desires afternoon work as bookkeeper. Address E. V. MacQUARRIE, 22 Pierce Blvd., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, desires 4 or 5 hours work in lawyer's office in exchange for privilege of doing public work. MISS HATTIE M. CROWELL, 12 St. Botolph St., Boston.

SWEDISH GIRL desires employment sewing with a lady or handsewing or mending in a private home. References: KENNEDY, 1223 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER-Young French lady wishes to instruct children in French and music during a few hours of the day. MADEMOISELLE MARIAN, 13 Isabella St., Boston.

TEACHER, experienced, wants position in institution, as tutor or companion; would go south. Address: MISS KINSON, 10 Portland St., Haverhill, Mass.

TEACHING GOVERNOR or social secretary by young woman graduate of Principia and Cornell University; best references for ability and character. MISS RUTH FORTHEES, 37 Center St., Brookline, Mass.

TWO COLORED GIRLS would like day's work of any kind. Call or address ELSIE A. FORTHEES, 1223 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

TUTORING or care and entertainment of children, afternoon or evening, wanted by a young woman student; references. MISS LOUISE LOCKE, 120 St. Botolph St., Boston.

TYPIWRITING AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK wanted by young lady with 15 months' experience; good penman; references. CAROLINE YOUTT, 227 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED-Position to care for an elderly lady. MISS A. H. STETSON, 20 Hamilton St., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED-Position as matron-attendant or managing housekeeper; private family or institution. MISS MACKENZIE, 33 Concord St., Boston.

WANTED-By an American woman of experience, a position as managing housekeeper or companion; best of references. MISS MARGARET A. CADY, 224 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED-Situation by middle-aged Swedish woman for general housework in a small family. References: MISS SOPHIA INGELSTON, 68 North St., Boston.

WANTED by young lady, position as waitress or home companion; a little experience; \$1 per week; day and home. MILDRED E. BARNEY, No. Swansons, Mass.

WASHING-Colored woman wants family or house cleaning to take home; also day's work. MISS JANE SMITH, 35 Camden St., Boston.

WEST INDIAN GIRL (light colored) would like work in any professional or office; reliable and trustworthy; references. HILDA YEABROOD, 13 George St., Everett, Mass.

WOMAN (colored) wants morning or day work. MRS. MARION MITCHELL, 49 Congress St., Boston.

WOMAN (American, Protestant) desires position as working housekeeper in small family with modern home. MRS. A. F. MOORE, Main St., East Boston, Mass.

WOMAN (American) wants employment part time; will do anything in the home or act as attendant to elderly person. MISS E. ORDWAY, 119 Regent St., Roxbury, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-American woman, 35 years' experience, desires position of business people. MISS F. M. CLARK, 13 Wolcott St., West Medford, Mass.; tel. 22 Medford.

YOUNG LADY, graduate kindergarten, experienced pianist, desires morning work. MISS E. A. CONNER, 97 Mill St., Suite 2, Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG LADY (20), experienced, desires position in a photographer's studio; would prefer New York or Massachusetts cities. VESTA L. SWITZER, 684 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, refined, good singer, desires employment singing for entertainments, etc., or would do light housework or home. MISS KATHARINE E. WILBUR, 2830 Washington St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY PIANIST wishes employment either with orchestra or dancing classes. MISS M. DONNER, or Miss L. Suite 2, Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, desires position as social secretary or companion; would be willing to travel. MISS MARY WARREN, General Delivery, Bridgeport, Conn.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG LADY, graduate of good secondary; care of children or elderly lady desired; best references. GRACE DRYDEN, 31 High St., Lawrenceville, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position to do nothing during the day; not afraid to do anything. References: AMY COKE, 33 Dale St., Roxbury.

YOUNG WOMAN having 6 years' experience would like position in small family. References: G. W. WARDEN, 11 Lincoln St., Nashua, N. H.

YOUNG WOMAN desires employment copying, etc.; good plain writer. MISS W. RUSSELL, 20 Harvard St., Melrose, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN desires office work, drafting, mapmaking, etc. ELIZABETH L. WELLS, 46 Waverly St., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position to take care of one child; go home evenings; faithful and kind; good references. ANNE FERGUSON, 33 Dale St., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position caring for children; references. MISS E. M. CLARK, 100 State St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as teacher of gymnastics in school, institution or family; folk dancing and swimming; references. MISS G. DENISON, P. O. Box 13, Chester, Conn.

YOUNG WOMAN desires employment cooking and cleaning during absence of parents; references. MISS M. H. SMITH, 100 State St., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (22) would like employment in professional office. CHARLOTTE BOYNE, 16 Harwich St., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

ASSISTANT MANAGER-Active young business man to assist in general management of an established steam laundry. DREW F. SOLE, 67-70 Greenwich St., New York.

EXPERIENCED SODA WATER DISPENSER with high class clean stores in New York city. Apply or address THE MIRROR, 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO. requires the services of several experienced upholstery salesmen. Apply at SUPT'S OFFICE, 100 State St., New York City.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO. requires the services of a number of experienced upholsterers. Apply at SUPT'S OFFICE, 100 State St., New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOY (10) wishes position in uptown real estate office; good business education; best references. ALOPH NACHMAN, 248 W. 10th St., New York.

CARTER'S position desired by couple of refinement past middle age; city or country; references. MISS E. M. CLARK, 100 State St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (26) married, desires a steady position; neat appearance and obliging; good mechanic; excellent references. MISS ANN, 311 W. 118th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-Competent man (colored) desires position, or would act as porter or driver. Address: MISS ANN, 311 W. 118th St., New York City.

CLERK competent (35), 11 years' experience office and factory departments of large wholesale business; good penman; best of references. RALPH M. GRAVIS, 254 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK VALET, GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (Japanese), competent, reliable, willing, courteous, good habits, good penman; city references; nice home essential. I. Y. SHIH, 116 W. 65th St., New York, 12.

COOK VALET, GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (Japanese), competent, reliable, willing, courteous, good habits, good penman; city references; nice home essential. I. Y. SHIH, 116 W. 65th St., New York, 12.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CUSTOM TAILORING SALESMAN (American and English), understands trade thoroughly; apply by letter only. MR. AL. L. ANDERSON, 240 W. 21st St., New York.

DRIVER (50, married), wants position on light delivery wagon, or as watchman; experienced; good references. GEORGE W. REYNOLDS, 604 Sansome St., Philadelphia.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and credit manager, professional and book references; good references and bond; New York or Brooklyn preferred. Address: S. EVANS, care A. Payne, 267 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAWYER desires confidential position; understands business principles; best of personal, professional and book references. THOS. J. BEARDMORE, 673 Broadway, New York.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) wish position together in small family as cook and butler. TAYMON GRIMBY, 101 S. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN desires position as bookkeeper (not d. e.) or any clerical work; moderate salary; good references. H. W. MILLER, 11 Grant St., Newark, N. J.

POSITION wanted as boiler-maker, tin-smith, farmer, care of horses or any similar work by young man (21); references. W. A. STACK, 2224 Adams Pl., New York 16.

SALESMAN-Experienced young man (25), has had extensive first-class line of goods, wishes position on road; steady, intelligent worker; good references. CHAS. O. K. MANN, 445 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMAN-Young man of 28 wishes position in retail department dry goods line; references. H. W. MILLER, 11 Grant St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER wants evening work; night work; references. H. W. MILLER, 11 Grant St., Newark, N. J.

SUPERVISOR OF MUSIC in public school or choir (boy or mixed children); employment desired; references. WILLIAM E. STEPHENS, 646 Washington St., New York City.

WANTED-Position as second hand bread baker; also has had experience as a baker; references. HARRY W. FRIEL, 130 E. 12th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires a position in a public or private garage or auto repair shop; references. JOHN F. HENRY, 534 Palisade Ave., Weehauken Heights, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (28), married, 15 years with one firm, gentlemen's underwear, firm discount business, also private secretary, desires position. PAUL EITEL, 2233 City St., Unionport, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN and wife, experienced in teaching and bookkeeping, desires position in institution in central New York. Oct. 31. J. M. DESMOND, 308 Ash St., Ridgway, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position as inside salesman or traveling in the middle West; references; experienced. MILTON LANGFELDER, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (26), single, clean-minded and intelligent, extensive ability, adaptability, 9 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and auditor, wishes position in connection with regularly clerical, leading, responsible. E. ROSS, 1027 Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN willing and obliging, wants position as secretary or clerk; experienced. J. DEVOS, 171 2nd Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28), married, wants to become connected in any business where ability would be recognized. W. C. DARR, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position as inside salesman or traveling in the middle West; references; experienced. MILTON LANGFELDER, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position; good education; has had experience in general office work; speaks Spanish. ROBERT GRIFITH, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (27), would like position with a good real estate company or any responsible position. HARRY DEILMANN, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28), married, wants to become connected in any business where ability would be recognized. W. C. DARR, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ZAUNDRESS desires employment by day or at home. BERTHA WACOTY, 508 Lenox Ave., New York.

LANDRESS (colored) desires washing to do at home. ESTELLE CRAWLEY, 14 1/2th St., New York.

NEAT COLORED GIRL wishes position as maid in small family apartment; sleep home; can furnish 3 years' reference. MISS JENNIE BROOKS, 514 W. 125th St., New York.

NEAT COLORED GIRL desires position office cleaning or maid in hairdressing or millinery parlors. LOUISE WALTERS, care Mrs. Thompson, 125 E. 132d St., New York.

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Refined, capable young woman, kindergarten graduate; entire care of several children; references; best references; apply by letter. MISS E. M. CLARK, 100 State St., Boston.

POSITION AS COMPANION or amanuensis to lady by middle-aged woman; good references. MISS JULIA S. GIST, 244 Nicholas St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION AS COMPANION or amanuensis to lady by middle-aged woman; good references. MISS JULIA S. GIST, 244 Nicholas St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RELIABLE COLORED GIRL would like general housework with two or three children. HATTIE A. BRAGHTON, 41 W. 16th St., New York City.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes position in small family; best references. MARY E. ROWLETT, care Knight, 2370 Old Broadway, New York.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment sewing and tailoring by the hour. MISS K. WACKER, 2324 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia.

SEVERAL HOURS HOUSEWORK wanted daily as mother's helper, or to help with light housework. MRS. DEMORAI, 100 W. 18th St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER desires position. MISS LAURA T. AMINSKY, 100 W. 9th St., Manhattan, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position part time, few evenings during the week; references. ANNETTE DAVIS, 278 Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER desires position as secretary or clerk in office in Philadelphia; moderate salary; references. H. W. MILLER, 11 Grant St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY-Educated, refined, 10 years' experience in teaching and bookkeeping, desires position in family or school, or as private secretary. MISS A. GORAY, 35 W. 6th St., New York.

TEACHER of languages and music desires position in family or school, or as private secretary. MISS A. GORAY, 35 W. 6th St., New York.

WANTED by a refined American woman, position as companion of managing household or mother's helper; best references. Address: MRS. A. B. MICHMORE, 2369 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHING wanted to take home; air drying; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. H. E. SPENCER, 51 W. 131st St., New York.

YOUNG LADY (20), experienced, desires position in a photographer's studio; would prefer New York or Massachusetts cities. VESTA L. SWITZER, 684 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN and wife, experienced in teaching and bookkeeping, desires position in institution in central New York. Oct. 31. J. M. DESMOND, 308 Ash St., Ridgway, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires position as inside salesman or traveling in the middle West; references; experienced. MILTON LANGFELDER, 100 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (26), single, clean-minded and intelligent, extensive ability, adaptability, 9 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and auditor, wishes position in connection with regularly clerical, leading, responsible. E. ROSS, 1027 Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

John J. Mitchell of Malboro, Democratic candidate for Congress from the thirteenth district, James S. Cannon, candidate for the Senate, John C. Madden, Bruce R. Ware and William C. Madden, candidates for representative, and T. D. Murphy of Newton will speak at the Democratic open-air rally this evening on Watertown street, Nonantum.

Since the first of the present year 203 permits have been issued for the erection of new structures, and it is probable that this year will outstrip all previous years in the history of the city for building operations. The total valuation of the structures granted permits this year amounts to \$1,022,308, and there is a distinct general improvement in the quality of buildings erected throughout the Newtons this year.

BROOKLINE

A board of appeals has been appointed by the selectmen of Brookline, as provided for in the recently adopted amendments to the building law, Michael D. Mealey, Leonard C. Wason and James F. Jackson having been chosen to serve for terms of three, two and one years, respectively. All appeals from the decision of the health commissioner will be considered by this board.

The selectmen also have voted to install two additional arc lights in Harvard square, on petition of William D. Paine and other citizens.

QUINCY

The Atlantic Shakespearean Society has elected: President, Mrs. W. W. Whitcher; vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Tenney; secretary, Miss M. L. Hinkley; treasurer, Mrs. T. L. Gurney.

The Parents-Teachers Association of the Coddington school met in the school hall Wednesday evening. There were addresses by Mrs. F. E. Jones, W. J. Middleton and George H. Ryder.

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Memorial Congregational church had a harvest festival in the vestry Wednesday evening.

CONCORD

These members of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club have been appointed directors of the club: For 1911-1912, Miss Julia L. Coburn, Mrs. Loring N. Fowler and Mrs. Charles H. Towle; 1912-1913, Mrs. Hollis S. Howe, Mrs. Robert L. Warner and Mrs. Richard F. Wood.

Gardner E. Drew of Hudson is the new district deputy of the Concord lodge, I. O. O. F.

EVERETT

Principal Herbert H. Howes of the Center school and instructor of civil service in the evening schools, has been elected an instructor in the Boston evening schools. Miss Kate C. Hennigan succeeds him in the evening schools.

The Women's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. will conduct a household bazaar in the association rooms Oct. 22 to 24 in aid of the work of the boys' department.

MALDEN

The city government has appropriated \$1200 for preparing Ferryway green for skating for the young people.

A city howling league has been formed with Henry S. Acheson as president.

The Olive Avenue Improvement Association is preparing plans for the erection of a clubhouse of its own. At its annual meeting last evening the association elected Conrad Sawyer president.

MAYNARD

The Maynard Woman's Club has opened its ninth annual season with an enrollment of nearly 200 members and eight entertainments will be given during the winter and spring. Mrs. Charlotte Stockbridge is the new president and Mrs. Frances Hawkes, vice-president. The next meeting will be held on Nov. 12.

ARLINGTON

Preparation for the annual inspection of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will be made this evening at a meeting of the veterans in Grand Army hall. This afternoon in the same hall the ladies of the Woman's Relief, affiliated with the Grand Army, are holding a meeting.

ROCKLAND

The Woman's Home and Benevolent Society of the Baptist church met at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon and arranged for the winter's work.

The Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational church met at the home of Miss Mary N. Shaw, 132 Union street, Wednesday afternoon.

MIDDLEBORO

Tomorrow evening Nemasket grange will hold its Ceres and Pomona night.

The Middleboro high school football team will play Tabor Academy Saturday. The Cabot Club will open its season Oct. 17 with Mrs. Adelaide E. Shaw as speaker.

WEYMOUTH

The second quarterly conference of the First Methodist Episcopal church was conducted in the vestry Wednesday evening by the district superintendent, the Rev. W. I. Ward of Providence.

The Old Colony Club holds its first meeting of the season in the chapel of the Union Congregational church this afternoon.

WINCHESTER

Frederick S. Deitrich and others will address a Democratic rally tomorrow evening in Foresters hall.

Installation of the new officers of Wedgemere colony of Pilgrim Fathers will take place Monday evening.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—J. C. Lynch, medical corps, to Islip, L. I., special duty in connection with American National Red Cross.

Capt. W. T. Patten, fifth infantry, report to Col. G. S. Young, twenty-first infantry, president of army retiring board at Vancouver barracks, Wash., for examination.

Orders Sept. 19 relating to First Lieut. W. J. Scott, tenth cavalry, revoked.

Capt. U. Birnie, Jr., sixth field artillery, will make not to exceed one visit per month to Binghamton and Syracuse, N. Y., and not to exceed one visit per month to East Orange and Camden, N. J., during October, November and December, to instruct militia field artillery organizations.

Lieut.-Col. S. W. Dunning, infantry, relieved from detail in the adjutant-general's department Oct. 25, to Governor's island, N. Y., and report Nov. 1 to commanding general, eastern division, for duty as officer in charge of militia affairs of that division, with station in New York city.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) H. S. Babbitt, detached the Petrel, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. S. Farber, detached the Roe, to the Montana.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. D. Turnbull, detached the McCall, to the Massachusetts as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. S. Farquhar, detached the Louisiana, to the Dixie.

Ensign S. K. Day, detached the Delaware, to the Nashville.

Ensign L. B. Green, detached the Florida, to the Dixie.

Ensign J. H. Magruder, Jr., detached the Florida, to the Petrel.

Ensign J. W. McClaren, detached the New Hampshire, to the Paulding.

Ensign D. J. Friedell, detached the Nashville, to the Georgia.

Ensign R. P. Myers, detached the Delaware, to the Nashville.

Ensign C. A. Lucas, detached the Nashville, to the Georgia.

Ensign B. H. Bieri, detached the Delaware, to the Nashville.

Ensigns A. C. Bennett, Harold Dodd, C. D. Edgar, R. J. Weeks and R. S. Wentworth, detached the Michigan, to the Florida.

Ensign Pat Buchanan, detached the South Carolina, to the McCall.

Ensign R. W. Paine, detached the Kansas, to the Patterson.

Ensign W. B. Cothran, detached the Nashville, to the Wyoming.

Ensign Rufus King, detached the Montana, to the Wyoming.

Ensign C. H. Boucher, detached the San Francisco, to the Vermont.

Ensign H. A. Strauss, detached the Patterson, to the Vermont.

Ensign R. G. Walling, detached the Trippe, to the Louisiana.

Ensign D. C. Patterson, detached the Dixie, to the Wyoming.

Ensign E. G. Blakeslee, detached the Paulding, to the Wyoming.

Ensign B. O. Willis, detached the Utah, to the Roe.

Ensign H. V. McCabe, detached the Yankton, to the Georgia.

Ensign L. P. Smith, detached the Virginia, to the Trippe.

Ensign F. S. Hatch, detached the Utah, to the San Francisco.

Ensign T. S. King, detached the Utah, to the Yankton.

Ensign W. W. Webster, detached the North Dakota, to the Panther.

Ensign Jennifer Garnett, detached the Louisiana, to the Fanning.

Ensign F. C. McCord, detached the Michigan, to the Burrows.

Ensign W. E. Goodhue, detached the Michigan, to the Drayton.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. A. Hartung, appointed as acting assistant surgeon in the navy from Oct. 2, 1912.

Chief Carpenter C. S. Taylor, detached works of Maryland Steel Company Oct. 28, to the Connecticut.

Chief Carpenter J. H. Gill, detached the Connecticut; home, wait orders.

Carpenter E. S. Covey, to works of Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md., Oct. 21, 1912.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. A. P. Crist, retired, placed on retired list as a captain, Oct. 4, 1912; detached office of judge advocate general; home.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Arethusa at Key West; the Saratoga and the Albany at Manila; the Des Moines at Puerto Mexico; the Rainbow, the Decatur and the Abarenda at Manila; the Dolphin at Boston; the Supply and the F-3 at Seattle; the Sylph at Washington; the Truxton left Sausalito for San Diego.

The Salem at Tompkinsville.

The Arkansas, the Michigan, the Virginia and the Cyclops at North River, N. Y.

The McCall at North River, N. Y.

The Blakely and the Dupont at navy yard, New York.

The Washington left, Portsmouth, N. H., for Tompkinsville.

The Georgia left Boston for New York.

The Vermont, the Brutus and the Vulcan left Norfolk for New York.

The Ajax left Charleston for New York.

The Tennessee, the Maine and the Kentucky left Philadelphia for New York.

The Chester, the Birmingham, the Iowa, the Missouri and the Montana left Philadelphia for New York via Delaware breakwater.

The Monadnock and the Cincinnati at Manila.

MAY HOLD SUMMER SCHOOL

KINGSTON, Ont.—The board of Queen's Theological College is considering the question of holding a summer school next year. Prof. T. R. Glover of Cambridge, may be secured to give a course of lectures.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent to New York Office, Suites 6025-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOTEL CHARLESVIEW
536 Commonwealth Ave
(OPPOSITE HOTEL BUCKMINSTER)

Finest Located Apartments in Boston

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, long distance telephone in each suite, vacuum cleaning system, etc.

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MUSIC NOTES

Miss Evelyn Scotney and Miss Elizabeth Amsden, Boston opera sopranos just returned from Europe, begin rehearsing their roles for the coming season today under the coaching of the music director of the company, Mr. Caplet. Both these artists will be heard in leading roles the coming season, Miss Scotney in those of the coloratura, Miss Amsden in those of the dramatic demand.

A new assistant in the dancing forces of the company, Miss Cecile Tryan, took her first steps in the rehearsal room at the opera house annex with the ballet mistress, is superintending rehearsals until the arrival of the new Italian master of the dance, Mr. Cammarano.

The prospectus of the Boston opera company for 1912-13 comes out next week. It will appear in the usual form of a thin booklet, giving the names of the officers and the artists and detailing the singing plans of the company. The cover instead of being a product of art department of the printing shop will be an invention of the scenic director of the company, Mr. Urban. There will be a touch or two of color in the design which will accord with the scheme of eye appeal which Mr. Urban has devised for his stage.

Kurt Fischer, pianist, of the piano department of the New England Conservatory of Music, gave a recital in Jordan hall Wednesday evening, playing selections from Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and other composers in the chronological order usual in academic and in almost all other recital programs. Pupils of Mr. Fischer, students from all departments of the conservatory, and many friends of students applauded the work of the performer.

There were about 100 applicants in the examinations for free scholarships in the piano normal department of the New England Conservatory of Music Wednesday afternoon. The scholarships are intended for elementary pupils requiring tuition assistance. The winners of the scholarships have for their teachers the junior and senior normal course students. The examinations will be concluded Saturday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock.

BAPTISTS PLAN
FOR CENTENNIAL
OF ASSOCIATION

With an instructive display of articles illustrative of Baptist history in this vicinity and with addresses outlining the growth of Baptists of eastern Massachusetts through the fellowship of the churches, the centennial of the Boston Baptist Association will be conducted in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue, corner of Clarendon street, Monday.

Seven addresses will be delivered at the afternoon session. They will be by Arthur Warren Smith of Boston, the Rev. Arthur W. Cleaves of Newburyport, Charles H. Spalding of Boston, Mrs. M. Grant Edmunds of Newton Center, the Rev. Frederic B. Greul of Haverhill, George W. Coleman of Boston and the Rev. Woodman Bradbury of Cambridge. The closing session will be held in the evening, when addresses by the Rev. Thomas S. Barbour of Wollaston, the Rev. Frank W. Paddock of New Center and the Rev. Charles H. Moss of Malden will be given.

AVIATOR MAKES
FLIGHT TO CORSICA

NEW YORK—Antonio Cagliani made an aeroplane flight over the Mediterranean from Pisa to Bastia, on the north coast of Corsica. He covered the distance of 35 miles in two hours and three minutes, says a New York Herald despatch.

A London message to the New York Herald says that Lieut. J. W. Seddon reached an altitude of 5287 feet with a passenger at Eastchurch. This is believed to be a record flight for a naval aviator.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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536 Commonwealth Ave
(OPPOSITE HOTEL BUCKMINSTER)

Finest Located Apartments in Boston

Suites of one to five rooms, with kitchenette and bath, modern in every respect, electric elevator, long distance telephone in each suite, vacuum cleaning system, etc.

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TO BE LET

4, 5 and 6 room apartments with all modern improvements; steam heat; janitor service. 1880 Commonwealth, cor. Chestnut Hill avenues, facing park and Reservoir. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT in Wollaston—New house, 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements, electric lights; fine location; 7 minutes to steam and electric; good train service; land in rear can be used. B. C. TILSTON, P. O. Box N, Essex st. station, Boston.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Fine view of the bay, ocean, islands and Coronado; 8 rooms, modern, inlaid floors; everything first class; garage and laundry; lot 20x200; face two streets; \$6000 will handle. OWNEB, 3029 Union st., San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW YORK

FOR SALE (or would rent), very attractive shingled frame house, 9 rooms, bath and large attic; built to order; lot 40x100; bargain at price, \$7750. W. S. H. ROBINSON, 514 E. 9th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STUDIOS

SUNNY Living room and business chamber; also artist's studio; best location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 384A Boylston St. Phone R. B. 690

STEFANSSON NOT READY WITH
THEORY ABOUT BLONDE
ESKIMOS

NEW YORK—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer popularly known of late as the "Discoverer of the Blond Eskimos," issued a statement in New York Wednesday in conjunction with an official circular from the American Museum of Natural History, making a general denial of numerous remarks attributed to him.

The museum's statement, after referring to the tendency toward blondness of the Eskimos in question, says: "It is too early to settle definitely on any theory explaining the facts. Of the various explanations that have so far been made, it seems to Mr. Stefansson that the disappearance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the Norse colony from Greenland may have been the source of the European-like character."

GOVERNOR SENDS
RECOMMENDATION
TO THE COUNCIL

Timothy F. Lawlor of Fall River was named by Governor Foss for appointment to the chairmanship of the Fall River police board at the meeting of the executive council late Wednesday.

Abraham E. Cohen was appointed a special justice of the municipal court of Boston to succeed Michael J. Creed, promoted to associate justice.

Other appointments were: Thomas B. Fitzpatrick of Brookline to be a trustee of the Perkins Institution to succeed Gen. N. P. Halliwell, resigned, and Elizabeth P. Solier of Beverly, free public library commissioner.

TUFTS JUNIORS
ELECT OFFICERS

The Tufts juniors elected officers last evening in Goddard chapel. Carroll C. O'Neill of Allston, president of the class, was reelected over Clarence S. Powers of Meriden, Conn., and Francis A. Maulsby of Tufts College. The other elections resulted as follows: Frank A. Towse, Washington, Vt., vice-president; William J. Bennett, West Medford, secretary; Howard H. Terhune, Dorchester, treasurer; H. Olin Jackson, Southbridge, marshal; Russell B. Davison, North Billerica, historian.

CITY MAY NOW
RETIRE VETERANS

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Adams has signed the pension order allowing a veteran of the civil war who has been employed by the city for at least 10 years to be pensioned on half pay, on meeting certain conditions.

Of 18 civil war veterans employed in the city's various departments, the majority are not likely to apply for retirement.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), Room and Private Bath, \$1.50 per day. \$2.50 per day upwards.

Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Any size suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

STORES AND OFFICES

STORES AND OFFICES

OFFICE SPACE WANTED

The Licensing Board for the City of Boston, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, desires to lease for a term of years about 3500 sq. feet of space as near Pemberton sq. as possible. Particulars of location, space, and terms, should be submitted in writing to the Board on or before October 21st, 1912. Address LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON, 29 Pemberton Square.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canadian farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAZY FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to dairy raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

B. J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE—Wilmette, Ill. Home of 10 rooms on lot 37 ft. 6 in. x 215 ft.; best location; house has three bath rooms, two extra lavatories, hardwood floors throughout, hot water heating system with Power's automatic heat regulators, gas and electric illumination; everything strictly modern; garage with chauffeur's quarters upstairs; barn for three horses; owner must sell because leaving state. A genuine bargain, \$12,000. Address V 41, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

I WANT to place a beautiful Player Piano, mahogany, colonial design, in home of a responsible family, temporarily, that would possibly consider purchasing later if satisfactory; must move it this week. Address R 30, Monitor Office.

BOOKS

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Stoddard's Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAIN, Painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Citybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

LAWYERS

ROY L. GUTMAN, Counselor at Law, 320 Broadway, Phone North 3799, N. Y. City.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

MARTIN & SHERLOCK, LAWYERS, 343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer, PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. G. FRANKLIN HART, 1096 Mass. Temple, Phone Central 5891, CHICAGO.

DR. AVA B. H. NUMBERS, 306 Frost Building, A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. Rdway 1506

AGENTS WANTED

Raisins Direct From Vineyard to Consumer

7-pound boxes, handsomely packed; Muscat of Alexandria; finest raisin in the world; sells on sight; big money for agents; send \$1.00 for prices and sample 7-pound box by express prepaid.

St. George Vineyard, FRESNO, CAL.

Local and Neighborhood Agents Wanted—Most powerful efficient Hand Vacuum Cleaner made (carpet sweeper type); sample at wholesale price; work all or part time; first applicant secures exclusive agency. Vaxley Manufacturing Co., 1050 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Real Estate Market News • T Wharf Activities • Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Arthur T. Lyman has purchased from Richard C. Cabot the five-story octagon front brick residence property, No. 1 Marlborough street, near the Public Gardens, together with lot containing 2800 square feet of land. Total valuation of \$36,500 is divided as follows: \$18,300 on the improvements and \$18,200 on the land.

VALUABLE ALLSTON CORNER
Henry W. Savage has sold for Dr. Edward A. Packard, one of the most valuable corner lots left unimproved in Allston. This is at the junction of Commonwealth and Harvard avenues, and contains 12,518 square feet, assessed in two parcels, 9028 feet being taxed on a valuation of \$1.10. It has been held at \$2.50 per square foot, and the price paid was the highest for any land in this neighborhood up to date. The purchaser is David H. Walker, who will improve the property by building a block of stores.

LEASES IN BUSINESS SECTION
Lamson & Hubbard, Incorporated, the well known furriers, have obtained from the heirs of John D. Bates a long lease of the entire estate 23 and 25 Kingston street, for their wholesale hat department.

The Boston Flower Exchange, Inc., now located on Park street, has leased from E. Pierson Beebe and Francis C. Welch, trustees of the estate of James M. Beebe, the large store and basement numbered 1 and 3 Winthrop square and 18 to 22 Otis street for a long term extending Jan. 1, 1913, at which time extensive alterations will be made to fit the premises for the business of the exchange.

The store and basement 118 Tremont street has been leased, one half to the L. H. Dazoz Company and one half to Fred C. Hanson, by C. E. Cotting, trustee of the Phillips Real Estate Trust.

The Walton Lunch Company has added to its other locations the premises at 5 and 6 Haymarket square, now occupied by the Enterprise, taking the balance of the term of the present lease, and a further lease from Robert H. Gardiner and Philip Dexter, trustees of the estate of John C. Phillips.

ARLINGTON ESTATE SOLD
Winthrop Pattee and John A. Potter, Niles building, report they have just passed papers on the sale of one of the prettiest estates in Arlington. The property is located 31 Jason street in the exclusive residential section of the town. The property consists of an 11-room house and all modern conveniences, together with about 22,000 square feet of land. Alice C. Swan of Winchester buys for occupancy, taking title from Susan E. Woods. The assessed valuation is \$7300, the consideration being considerably in excess of this figure.

SOUTH SHORE ESTATE SOLD
The deed has been recorded at Plymouth registry transferring title in a desirable building lot located on the corner of Prospect street and North avenue, North Scituate beach, from Emma L. Emerson to Florence A. Reynolds, both of Newton. This lot comprises 21,718 square feet of land with a frontage of 125 feet on Prospect street. Mrs. Reynolds will immediately erect a summer home of stucco finish to be ready for next season's occupancy. George A. Dill of the Tremont building was the broker in the transaction.

MATTAPAN AND DORCHESTER
Silas E. Parsons has sold the three-apartment frame house and 475 square feet of land, 67 Woolson street, Mattapan district, for Mary J. Wetmore to Hulda C. Anderson, who buys for investment. There is a total assessment of \$6800, of which \$600 is on the land.

The estate known as 30 Esmond street, near Blue Hill avenue, has been purchased by William E. Smith, consisting of frame dwelling and lot containing 6208 square feet of land, worth \$9500 on the assessors' books, and \$2500 of this is land value. Annie F. Folsom was the former owner.

Isaiah E. Wagner takes title to premises 83 Waldeck street, near Geneva avenue, being a single frame dwelling and 4992 square feet of land. All assessed for \$5200, including \$1200 on the land, which extends through to the Shawmut branch railroad. Edwin H. Keene made the deed.

Another small transfer in the Dorchester district was from Fannie W. Emerson to Gerda V. Paterson et al., of an estate numbered 3 Port Norfolk street, near Water street. The lot contains 4590 square feet of land, taxed for \$800, on which is a single frame house; total valuation \$2400.

SOUTH END CONVEYANCES
Deeds have gone to record in this district on the following properties: An estate 71 Barton street, between Milton and Chambers streets, sold by Joseph Herman, owner, to Samuel Beerstein and wife, taxed on \$6500, \$2700 being on 1095

square feet of land, balance on the three-story and basement brick house. The city of Boston has taken title to properties adjoining Andrews school building, for future extension, from Thomas Lynch, owner of a 3 1/2-story brick house at 32 Oswego street, near Albany street, on 877 square feet of land, assessed for \$4000, land valued at \$1800, and the three-story frame tenement 27 Genesee street, near Albany street, on 900 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$2600, with \$1800 of it on the lot, conveyed by Catherine V. Mahoney, who also acts as trustee.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Martin M. Lomasney to Nellie M. Lomasney, McLean st., q. 1.
Richard C. Cabot to Arthur T. Lyman, Marlborough st., q. 1.
Catherine V. Mahoney et al. to city of Boston, Genesee st., q. 1.
Thomas Lynch to city of Boston, Oswego st., q. 1.
Joseph Herman to Samuel Beerstein et al., Barton st., q. 1.
Julia A. Collins to Catherine Bieby et al., Winchester and Church sts., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON
Rebecca Bernman to Batista Fergione, Paris st., w. 1.

ROXBURY
Daniel D. McCarthy to Hannah Arnold et al., Dalmatia st., q. 1.
Same, gdn. to same, Dalmatia st., q. 1.
George A. Clark to Sarah Mendelsohn, Brunswick st., q. 1.
DORCHESTER
Edwin H. Keene to Isaiah E. Wagner, Waldeck st., q. 1.
Esmond st., q. 1.
Jane F. Dunn to Lillian M. Clark, Garden st., q. 1.
Fannie W. Emerson to Gerda V. Paterson et al., Port Norfolk st., q. 1.
Augustus H. Gilliland to Mary Madigan, Chase st., q. 1.
Tos. of Partidge Academy in Duxbury Academy in Duxbury Corp., Freeport st., q. 1.
Guy P. Walton to tos. of Partidge Academy in Duxbury Corp., Freeport st., q. 1.
Emeline G. Whidden to city of Boston, Norfolk st., q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY
Michael Burke et al. to John A. Currier, Cheswick and Rumford sts., d. 1.
Same to same; Salthorn and Pomona av., d. 1.
Marble R. Thomas to Charles V. Tilton, Deut st., q. 1.

BRIGHTON
Edward A. Packard to David H. Walton, Commonwealth and Howard sts., Howard av., Commonwealth av., q. 1.

HYDE PARK
Frank L. George to Frank De Lella et al., Stoughton av., w. 1.
Elizabeth H. Johnson to John F. W. Johnson, Vanderbilt av., w. 1.

CHELSEA
Little Kaplan to Louis Kaplan, Shawmut st., q. 1.
Catherine M. Blake to Martha Skelmut, Haskell av., q. 1.

WINTHROP
Michael J. Whalen to Henry P. Tufts, Bates av. and River st., w. 1.

REVERIE
W. Stanley Tripp to Mary M. McDonald, Washington and Haskell avs., 2 lots; q. 1.
Samuel Antounee to Mary Antounee et al., Kingston av., q. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
So. Fairview st., 151 rear, ward 23; M. L. Delaney; steel auto storage.
Kingsway st., 11, ward 25; Lucius S. Tyler, R. L. Davidson; wood dwelling.
Huntington av., 16, 18, ward 10; Francis W. Kitzinger; alter stores, offices and tenements.
River st., 502-514 rear, ward 24; Archibald L. Stark; alter theater.
Commonwealth av., 312, ward 11; Jane W. Sargent; alter dwelling.
Kingston st., 27, 29, ward 7; N. E. Trest Co.; alter stores and offices.
Dudley st., 778, ward 16; Mrs. V. R. Wilson; alter stores.
Rutherford av., 27 (rears), ward 3; Boston & Maine R. R.; alter storage.
East st., 17, ward 17; Samuel Katz; alter tenements and stores.
Temple pl., 11, ward 7; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; alter store.

N. E. DRY GOODS MEN IN SESSION

The New England Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Brunswick last evening opened its season with the first of its monthly meetings and dinners which in past years have proven so profitable and enjoyable from a get-together standpoint. About 110 members and guests were present.

Charles C. Ferris seemed to be the "man of the hour," for as president of the association he presided at the short business meeting and at the informal after-dinner exercises which followed. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock. To the excellent entertainment which was of wide enough variety to suit even the critical, those contributing were Marjorie Clifford, Claire Kane, Blanche Velder, Harriette Wescott, Mary Brooks, May Parker, Helen Grant and Jean Fowler.

NAVY YARD MEN FURLOUGHED
Nearly 400 men at the Charlestown navy yard have been discharged or placed on furlough because of the naval review at New York, where most of the vessels are to take part in the exercises. When the ships return on Wednesday many of the men will resume operations.

CALLS CITIZENS ON CIVIC PLANS
MALDEN, Mass.—Mayor George L. Farrell today sent out notices to residents of Malden inviting them to attend a mass meeting in High school hall next Monday evening, for a discussion and action upon the proposed establishment of a civic center in Malden square.

ARMY AVIATOR WINS MACKAY TROPHY CUP



LIEUT. HENRY H. ARNOLD

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Henry H. Arnold of the army aviation corps Wednesday won the Clarence H. Mackay trophy cup, competed for this year for the first time, and to be awarded yearly by the army to the aviator making the highest mark in a reconnaissance flight. Of the two others entered, Lieutenant Milling was compelled to return to his starting point soon after going aloft, while Lieutenant Kirtland could not get his machine into working order.

TO CLEAR SITE OF NEW HARVARD DORMITORIES

Work on the clearing of ground for the new freshman dormitories at Harvard is soon to begin and all the buildings between Holyoke street and the Boston Elevated power house in Cambridge will be removed. Construction of the buildings will begin in the early spring. The largest of the three buildings will be on Boylston street and will accommodate 200 men, a second at the foot of Holyoke street will have room for 175, and another to the south will accommodate 100. Each building will have a common room and a dining room. Of the \$1,800,000 required for the project, \$1,500,000 has now been contributed by the alumni and friends of the university.

NEWS BRIEFS

JOIN PITTSBURGH FACULTY
PITTSBURGH—Among the 25 new members of the University of Pittsburgh faculty are Dayton Ull, instructor in physics, and W. G. Showman, instructor in the course arranged by teachers of Allegheny county in the school of education.

RAILROAD SHOPS NEARLY READY
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Western Pacific Railroad Company is hastening the completion of its shops south of Curtis Oaks, and it is expected that they will be ready for operation early in January. The company will immediately put a force of 300 mechanics to work to handle the repair of equipment and do such other work as is necessary.

RELICS FOUND ON CAMP GROUND
COLDWATER, Miss.—An old Indian encampment has been discovered on the farm of J. T. Callicott, about one mile from this place, and many arrow heads and other crude implements of stone have been picked up by parties interested in collecting such relics.

OWNS BOOK 300 YEARS OLD
MINNEAPOLIS—An ancient and rare copy of Flavius Josephus' "Antiquities of the Jews" is the property of Calvin C. Taylor, 2417 Russell avenue S., in whose family the book has been since 1792. Mr. Taylor's grandfather bought the volume from Robert Findley in 1792, according to a notation on a fly leaf. Memoranda on the pages bear the date 1700. The volume probably was published in the latter part of the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth century.

RAILROAD LINE FOR MAINE
PORTLAND, Me.—Maine Central railroad engineers have completed a survey of the Somerset railroad extension to the west branch section and if the railroad will be opened that in the past has been reached by canoe and overland routes. It will also give many of the large manufacturing plants access to a territory that is covered with heavy timber.

REVIEW SUMMER SOCIAL WORK
"Possibilities of Summer Work" will be discussed at the first fall meeting of the Boston Social Union to be held at 11 a. m. Friday at Hale house, 6 Garland street. Miss Jane McCrady will open with country houses and camps, and Miss Marie Guillet with city houses. If possible the responsibilities of settlement workers at vacation houses and outings will be outlined. A report of the Cleveland convention will be given.

SHIPPING NEWS

An increasing supply and a decreasing demand marked the T wharf market operations today. Fourteen vessels were discharging fares and dealers' prices dropped lower than they have been for several days. Arrivals: Adeline 63,000 pounds, Frances P. Masquita 60,600, James W. Parker 74,000, Pontiac 34,000, Mary 61,000, Gladys & Nellie 47,000, Good Luck 14,500, E. C. Hussey 16,100, Georgina 3300, Annie & Jennie 2500, Ignatius Enos 2400, Elmer E. Gray 20,000, Annie Perry 18,100, and Natalie J. Nelson, which arrived too late to be reported. Quotations to dealers: Steak \$2.75, haddock \$3, large hake \$2, medium hake \$1.75, and pollock \$3.50.

Instead of decreasing as the season wanes, the supply of fresh mackerel from the provinces increases and conditions would indicate the opening of a season instead of the near close. The steamers arriving from Yarmouth are bringing large shipments and every few weeks the consignment has been larger than the previous record for the season. A new one was established today when the Prince Arthur arrived at Long wharf about noon with 630 barrels of fresh mackerel. They were all caught off Nova Scotia and many were more to the eastward and near Halifax. They were shipped to Yarmouth to be sent here by the Prince Arthur for Atlantic avenue and T wharf dealers. It is the largest shipment this year.

Captain Whalen of the fishing schooner Mary which is discharging a cargo of fish at T wharf today, reports that Thomas Driscoll of Boston and William Mullinson of Tuxet, N. S., two members of his crew were lost in the fog in the south channel last Monday morning while hauling trawls. The vessel cruised about the vicinity for hours. They probably were picked up by some other vessel.

The schooner William L. Douglas, named after the former Governor of Massachusetts and the only six-master sailing fore and aft, has had her name altered to Delaware Sun. She has been sold by her Boston owners to the Sun Oil Company and now lies at Philadelphia, being converted into an oil-carrying craft. Her hold will be divided into tanks. She will run between Texan ports and Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH IS HOST OF WORLD COMMERCE DELEGATES ON TOUR

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh today is the host of the 440 world commerce experts who are touring American cities. This morning delegates left the Allegheny river wharf in the steamer Sunshine for a trip on the lower harbor and up the Monongahela river. Arriving at Muncie they inspected the Carnegie Steel Company and took dinner at the Fort Pitt hotel. This evening they attend the Pittsburgh exposition concert by the Thomas orchestra.

Friday morning the visitors will see the Carnegie Institute. Pittsburgh received her guests shortly after midnight. They came from Dayton, Ohio.

School children of Dayton Wednesday stood in front of their schools waving flags and handkerchiefs while the line of automobiles with the visitors rolled by on a tour of the city.

M. Louis Canon-Legrand was elected honorary president of the Cosmopolitan Club at an organization meeting in the dining car.

OPPOSES ZONE PARCELS SYSTEM

The new parcels post law was discussed by T. Glover Fillette of New York, vice-president of the Postal Progress League, at a luncheon of the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association at Young's hotel yesterday. President Milton H. French presided. Mr. Fillette said that his organization is opposed to the principle of the zone system because it is discrimination against manufacturers and dealers doing business outside of the central zones, and he advocated a flat rate uniform for the entire country, except for local deliveries, in place of the zone idea.

VOTE A PERMANENT FAIR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Decision was made by the Universal Exposition Company directors that the new St. Louis fair be permanent, and \$1,000,000 be spent for the erection of a group of substantial exhibition buildings within the next year.

MORE PAY FOR MALDEN TEACHERS
MALDEN—Increases in salary were voted to many of the school teachers of Malden at a meeting of the school board last night. Miss Clara P. Loomis was elected assistant to the superintendent of schools.

VILLAGE BUYS LIGHT PLANT
AYR, Ont.—This village took its initial step in the matter of municipal ownership of public utilities by adopting a by-law to purchase the electric light and power plant, which was carried by a majority of 26.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str. Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Schr. Edwin G. Farrar, Chase, Jaquet river, N. B.
Schr. Jane Palmer, Glaesel, Norfolk.
Schr. Gardiner G. Deering, Nash, Norfolk.
Schr. Viking, Tilton, Philadelphia.
Schr. Rebecca Palmer, Crocker, Norfolk.
Schr. Alice M. Colburn, Breitenberg, Norfolk.
Tug Confidence, Kemp, Gloucester, twg bgs Bessie J.
Schr. Oriole (Br), Wilson, St. John, N. B.
Schr. Frances A. Rice (Br), Thibideau, Weymouth, N. S.

Cleared

Str. Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str. Persian, Pagen, Philadelphia.
Str. Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str. Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Sailed
Strs. Sachem (Br), Liverpool via Halifax, N. S.; Ockenfels (Ger), New York; tg. Lackawanna, Hoboken, twg bgs Shick-shinney, Pequest and Cohocton; F. C. Hersey, Newburyport; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bgs Vardley, Lynn; Joshua Lovett, twg bgs Badger and Britannia; str. Talisman (Br), Norfolk; Vinland (Nor), Havana; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Gloucester, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Arrd str. Alhambra, Colon; Stephano, St. John N. F. and Halifax N. S.; Ossabaw, Sabine; St. Laurent, Bridgeport and Vigo; Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean ports; Narragansett, London and Shields; Patricia, Hamburg.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, Oct. 10.—Sld str. Junonia (from Baltimore and Newport News), Boston.
NORFOLK—Tug Lykens had bgs Bast, from Saco, Ephrata, from Gloucester, and Schuylick, Boston, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Arrd, str. Chesapeake, New York; Eastlands, Felton.
Old, 9 str. Wellerby, Rotterdam; Marie di Giorgio, Porto Barrios; Howick Hall, Norfolk.
Sld, 9 str. Parthian, Jacksonville via Savannah; Bylands, Norfolk.
BEAUFORT, N. C., Oct. 9.—Arrd, powerboat E. M. Willis, Gloucester, Norfolk; powerboat Velma Brooks, Willis, proceeded for Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—Arrd, str. Colonial, Brunswick.
Sld, 9 str. Captain Bennett, Port Antonio; Theo Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C.
CAPE HENRY, Oct. 9.—Pd in, str. Matilda Weems, from Charleston and Georgetown, S. C.; tug John A. Hughes, twg bgs.
Pd out, 8 str. Lindenhall, Baltimore for Savannah; 9, Elklipka, Norfolk for Bridgetown and Canto Colorado; Bay View, Newport News for an eastern port; schr. Northland, Norfolk for Portland; tgs Gwalia, twg twg bgs; and John F. Lewis, twg bgs; Walter A. Luckenbach, twg twg bgs; str. Porto Rico, Baltimore for New York.

FERNANDINA, Oct. 9.—Arrd str. Haakon VII, Cristobal.
Sld, 9 str. Rosalands, Savannah.
GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—Arrd str. El Sud, New York.
Sld, 9 str. Denver, New York; Chat-ham, Tampico; Osceola, Rotterdam via Newport News.
GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 9.—Sld str. Aragon, New York.
Arrd, 9 str. Theo Weems, Charleston, S. C.; Carib, New York via Wilmington, N. C.

JOIN TELEGRAPH OPERATION WITH PHONE SAYS VAIL
NEW YORK—In his annual report of the telegraph company, Theodore N. Vail advocates a combined use of the plants of the Western Union company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Vail is president of both companies.

Mr. Vail said a telegraph company could not go into the telephone business without substantially reconstructing its telegraph plant and that no telephone company could go into the telegraph field without creating an entirely new operating organization.

"The Western Union has some 25,000 offices," said Mr. Vail. "Of these the gross revenue of over 20,000 is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the office. The Bell telephone system has over 3,200,000 rural telephone stations. Under joint working between the telegraph and telephone these facilities, both plant and operating, could be utilized without appreciable extra cost for telephoning the occasional telegraph messages. In this way a telegraph service could be given to practically every center of population in the country, and by means of the rural telephones made to reach nearly every habitation."

URGES BETTER WHARVES
GLOUCESTER, N. J.—Michael Coyle, a member of the street committee of city council, and who attended the deeper waterways convention, has presented a report to council recommending improvements to the river front here, where there are 10 street ends. He urges that two public wharves be constructed.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Rochambeau, for Havre, Oct. 12
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Oct. 12
Finland, for Antwerp via Dover, Oct. 12
Caucasia, for Glasgow, Oct. 12
New York, for Southampton, Oct. 12
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., Oct. 23
Oceania, for New York, Oct. 23
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 23
Olympic, for New York, Oct. 23

Sailings from Glasgow
Columbia, for New York, Oct. 12
Numidian, for Boston, Oct. 18
California, for New York, Oct. 19
Caledonia, for New York, Oct. 26

Sailings from Hamburg
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for N. Y., Oct. 12
Cincinnati, for New York, Oct. 17
Pennsylvania, for New York, Oct. 17
Pretoria, for New York, Oct. 27

Sailings from Bremen
Friedrich der Grosse, for New York, Oct. 12
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y., Oct. 19
George Washington, for New York, Oct. 19
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 22
Bremen, for New York, Oct. 29
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 29

Sailings from Antwerp
La Savoie, for New York, Oct. 12
La Touraine, for New York, Oct. 12
France, for New York, Oct. 19
Nagasaki, for New York, Oct. 19
La Provence, for New York, Oct. 19
Rochambeau, for New York, Oct. 26

Sailings from Rotterdam
Kronland, for New York, Oct. 12
Marquette, for New York, Oct. 19
Zeeland, for New York, Oct. 19
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 26
Meunier, for Boston, Oct. 31

Sailings from London
Verona, for New York, Oct. 13
Canton, for Boston, Oct. 19
Moltke, for New York, Oct. 19
Oceania, for New York, Oct. 22
Berlin, for New York, Oct. 24
Duce D'Aosta, for New York, Oct. 29

Sailings from Trieste
Alicia, for New York, Oct. 12
Pannonia, for New York, Oct. 19
Laura, for New York, Oct. 19
Martha Washington, for New York, Oct. 26
Ivernia, for New York, Oct. 29

Sailings from Flume
Saxonia, for New York, Oct. 12
Pannonia, for New York, Oct. 19
United States, for New York, Oct. 17
Heilig Olav, for New York, Oct. 31

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Korea, for Hongkong, Oct. 12
Manila, for Sydney, Oct. 18
Shimo Maru, for San Francisco, Oct. 19
Sonoma, for Sydney, Oct. 22
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Oct. 23
Scherwin, for Honolulu, Oct. 26
Honolulu, for Honolulu, Oct. 30

Sailings from Seattle
Empress of Japan, for Hongkong, Oct. 14
Shizuka Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 22
Marama, for Sydney, Oct. 29
Protestant, for Manila, Oct. 30

Sailings from Tacoma
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 14
Protestant, for San Francisco, Oct. 19
Chilo Maru, for Hongkong, Oct. 30

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Nile, for San Francisco, Oct. 17
Panama Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 17
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Oct. 22
Mongolia, for San Francisco, Oct. 22
Empress of India, for Vancouver, Oct. 28
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, Oct. 29
Tulip, for Tacoma, Oct. 31
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 31

Sailings from Yokohama
Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 16
Kronprinz, for New York, Oct. 12
Manchuria, for San Francisco, Oct. 12
Montague, for Vancouver, Oct. 13
Chilo Maru, for San Francisco, Oct. 19
Nile, for San Francisco, Oct. 23
Panama Maru, for Tacoma, Oct. 29

Sailings from Honolulu
China, for San Francisco, Oct. 15
Sierra, for San Francisco, Oct. 19
Manchuria, for San Francisco, Oct. 29
Chilo Maru, for San Francisco, Oct. 29

Sailings from Sydney
Ventura, for San Francisco, Oct. 19
Makura, for San Francisco, Oct. 21
Tathylbus, for Tacoma, Oct. 23

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 12, 1912
Conveyed by Mails close Supple.
Steamship—at Boston P. O. Mail closes
San Jose, Oct. 11, 11 p.m.
New York, Oct. 11, 9 p.m.
Oceania, Oct. 11, 9 p.m.
Halifax, Oct. 11, 11 a.m.

*Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday at 9:45 a. m. Tuesday at 1 p. m. Wednesday at 5:30 p. m. for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.
Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S. Hence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York to Philadelphia to St. John's.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.
Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Friday at 5 p. m.; Saturday at 8:30 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 3 p. m.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY
Conveyed by Mails close Supple.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, specially addressed, close daily at 11 p. m.
Tabiti, Marquessa, Cook Islands and New Zealand, specially addressed for Australia, close daily at 11 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, close daily at 11 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, which is forwarded via Europe, close daily at 11 p. m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign."
Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada.
North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

AMERICAN BUYS RUBENS WORK
NEW YORK—An Antwerp despatch to the New York Sun states that H. Van Slochem of New York has discovered and purchased a fully authenticated Rubens "Holy Family" painting. The picture is considered by the most competent authorities to be a priceless work. A protest is on foot against its removal from the country. Mr. Van Slochem will sail with the picture on the Mauretania for New York.

ITALIANS DRAW NEAR DERNA
(By the United Press)
ROME—Italian troops under General Reissol occupied advanced positions west of Derna last night after an all-day battle with the Turks and Arabs, according to messages received today from Tripoli. The Turkish and Arabian force lost heavily. General Reissol's report said, the Italians only slightly.

WOMAN CITY COMPTROLLER
ATLANTIC CITY—The appointment of Miss Bessie H. Townsend as city comptroller is announced by the city commission here. She has been book-keeper in the city comptroller's office for several years, and will be the first woman, so far as known, to hold the position of comptroller in any city in this country.

Stocks Fairly Active, Closing Very Irregular

BETTER TONE IS MANIFESTED IN STOCK TRADING

After Early Hesitation Prices Rally and Some Good Gains Are Established—Reading Prominent

COPPERS ARE FIRM

Stocks still display unsteadiness. Traders appear to be waiting to see what may develop in the Balkan situation. It is asserted that with the presidential election a few weeks away and the war cloud hovering over Europe there are enough uncertainties in the future to cause a check to the upward movement in securities prices even with the most favorable crop and industrial conditions in this country to offset the untoward features.

Opening prices in New York this morning were fractionally below last night's closing level. Few changes of consequence took place during the early trading. Reading was exceptionally strong. National Enameling also was in demand. The tone at the end of the first half hour was somewhat stronger.

Butte & Superior was inclined to lag on the local market. Prices of other copper stocks also were off fractionally. Boston & Maine was up a point at the opening at 97. Utah Consolidated was in moderate demand at higher prices.

Reading continued a conspicuous feature of the trading in the New York market throughout the first half of the session. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced nearly 2 points further before midday. Substantial improvement was made by Steel, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Lehigh Valley and American Smelting.

National Enameling opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 22 and advanced to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. The preferred, after opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, went to 94. Wheeling & Lake Erie opened unchanged at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a point. California Petroleum opened unchanged at 69 and rose to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday.

The local copper stocks showed considerable improvement. Butte & Superior after opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 48. Granby opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, and sold well above 64. Utah Consolidated opened unchanged at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and sold well above 13. North Butte opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced to 39.

Afternoon prices were firm and in some instances considerably higher. At the beginning of the last hour the New York market was steady. Boston was slightly easier.

LONDON—At the end the securities markets were erratic. Balkans were inclined to slump again, there being a further decline of 8 points in Serbian bonds. Other issues dropped from 1 to 3 points. Consols were heavy, but home rails turned somewhat harder.

Mexican railway descriptions advanced in response to the declaration of 3% per cent dividend for the year on the common stock. Mines lacked stability.

Marconis were better. American railways and Canadian Pacific were relatively the firmest issues on the curb. The continental bourses closed firm.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

	NEW YORK	Low	Last
October	10.40	10.35	10.40
November	10.70	10.60	10.70
December	10.80	10.70	10.80
January	10.90	10.80	10.90
February	10.95	10.85	10.95
March	10.95	10.85	10.95
April	10.95	10.85	10.95

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices easier. Middlings 6.20, off 5 points. Sales estimated 12,000 bales, receipts 10,000, including 9800 American. Futures opened quiet and steady, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 up. At 12:30 p. m. quiet, 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ up from previous closing; October-November 6.00 $\frac{1}{2}$, December-January 5.95, January-February 5.96, March-April 5.90.

BAR SILVER PRICES

Commercial bar silver 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, off $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Mexican dollars 48¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver easy 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, off $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Friday; cooler tonight, moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Local rains tonight and Friday; moderate winds west to north. A trough of low pressure extending from Texas northeastward to Ohio is producing unsettled weather in the central and western sections. An area of high pressure central over Michigan is producing cool pleasant weather in the eastern portion of the lake region and New England.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. temperature, 61; 12 noon, 68. Average temperature yesterday, 57.5-2.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York	64	Albany	60
Buffalo	62	Pittsburgh	64
Washington	70	Chicago	70
Philadelphia	68	St. Louis	68
Kansas City	62	Denver	62
San Francisco	68	St. Paul	62
Portland, Me.	53		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 5:51; high water, 5:11; 10:44 a. m., 11:13 p. m. Length of day, 11:20.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Amalgamated	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am Chem	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ax Chem pf.	100	100	100	100
Am Best Sugar	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Am Can pf.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car Pkry.	124	125 1/2	123 1/2	125 1/2
Am Car Pkry pf.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	56	57	56	57
Am Cities	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Express	196	196	196	196
Am H & L	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am H & L pf.	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Ice	23	23	23	23
Am Lined Oil	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Smelting	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	108	108	108	108
Am Steel See R.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Sugar	43	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am T & C	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2
Am T & C pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Anacosta	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
At Coast Line	142 1/2	144 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Beth Steel	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	77	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
B R T	61	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Brunswick	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Brooklyn Union	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Butterick	34	34	34	34
Cal Petroleum	69	71	69	70 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Ca Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cent Leather	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	98	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cent of N. J.	380	380	380	380
Ches & Ohio	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chi & St West	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Chi & St West pf.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chi & N. West	142	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chino	42	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Com Gas	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Corn Prod.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Denver	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Erie 3d pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gen Electric	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Gen Motor	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	79	79	79	79
Goodrich Co	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Goodrich Co pf.	106	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Goldfield	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gr Nor	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Guiz Ex Co	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Harvester	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Ill Central	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Inspiration	20	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Inter-Met	21	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Kan & Tex	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Int Marine	20	20	20	20
Int Marine pf.	20	20	20	20
Int Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Paper pf.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Int Pump	27	27	27	27
Kan City So	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan City So pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan & Tex pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kresge Co	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2
L W B Co	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
L & N	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
May Co	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
May Co pf.	107	107	107	107
Mex Petroleum	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mex Petroleum pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
M & St L	26	26	26	26
M & St L pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
M & St L S & S M	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Mo Pacific	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nevada Cons	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat Enameling	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	94	94	94	94
Nat Lead	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	110	110	110	110
N Y Central	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
N Y State Rys	87	87	87	87
N Y S & H	139	139	139	139
N Y S & H pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Norfolk Pacific	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ontario Silver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ontario & Western	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pacific Mail	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pacific T & T	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pennsylvania pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
P C & S L	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Quicksilver Min.	6	6	6	6
R Steel Spring	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ray	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	98	98	98	98
Repub Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island pf.	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Seaboard A	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Seaboard A pf.	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Seaboard A pf.	212	212	212	212
Seaboard S & I	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
St L Southwest	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
St L Southwest pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
St L & S P	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St L & S P pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Standard Milling	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	42	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Tennessee Copper	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Texas Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
The Texas Co	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Trailway	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Toledo Rys & L	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
T S & L W pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Union Pacific	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
United Ry Inv Co	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
United Ry Inv Co pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U S Ry Inv Co	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U S Ry Inv Co pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U S Rubber	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U S Rubber 2nd pf.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U S Steel	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
U S Steel pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
U S Steel pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel pf.	69	69	69	69
U S Steel pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Steel pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

VERMONT CENTRAL

Year ended June 30, 1912

Net debit from rent- als, etc.	16,887	9,088
Outside operations...	5,372	6,811
Hire of equipment...	177,495	109,477
Total	677,509	762,095
Int on securities held by the company.....	53,720	43,720
Total	731,229	806,384
Fixed charges.....	718,278	710,152

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Gratifying Increase in Revenues Over Last Year Is Shown in Statement—Net Profits for 12 Months Have Slight Decrease

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ended June 30 last has been issued. The income account compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Rev. for year.....	\$41,661,439	\$35,478,792
Op. exp. rent and tax.....	3,067,836	2,903,051
Balance.....	38,593,603	32,575,741
Inc. from invest.....	1,230,367	1,080,196
Total income.....	39,823,970	33,655,937
Int. on bonds.....	1,670,416	1,733,389
Dividends.....	2,591,823	2,991,305
Sur. to pr and loss.....	1,011,730	2,380,002

*Equal to 5.23 per cent on stock against 5.28 per cent last year and 5.38 in 1910.
*In addition to the six months' appropriation from Jan. 1 to June 30.

President Theodore N. Vail's remarks to stockholders follow:

Telegraph lines and equipment is less this year by \$2,502,687, due to the sale, on March 1, 1912, of the Bay Roberts cable to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for \$3,297,362, as referred to in the last annual report, and to an increase in plant value by reason of new construction and equipment added, amounting to \$794,675.

The difference between the amount given in last year's report, \$3,334,402.92, and the amount realized is made up of certain adjustments made at the time of transfer.

The company's plant, exclusive of the ocean cables leased, has been extended during the past year by 1709 miles of poles and 25,115 miles of copper wire and 4857 miles of iron wire, a total addition of 29,972 miles of wire. On June 30 there were 25,392 Western Union offices.

The executive committee, after full consideration of the company's requirements for office space, authorized the improvement of the company's property at 14, 16 and 18 Dey street (70 ft. x 77 ft.) by the construction of a 30-story office building. It is hoped that this building will be finished before Jan. 1, 1914.

The increase in real estate over that of the preceding year has been principally caused by preliminary disbursements on the new building.

The net increase represents new patents purchased during the year, less the amount written off in amortization of all the patents. It is proposed to further reduce this account by such yearly appropriations as your board of directors may deem necessary until patents are written down to a nominal amount.

The increase in sinking fund is due to the annual contribution of \$32,000 referred to in the last annual report, plus accumulated interest. Have increased during the period by \$1159, representing changes of small amounts in various securities.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company liquidated their open account of \$10,500,000 on May 1, 1912, which sum, pursuant to agreement, was used in retiring \$10,000,000 of convertible 4 per cent redeemable gold bonds, 1936, at 105. Your company held \$2,000,000 of these bonds in its treasury, and this amount was loaned to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at 4 1/2 per cent for six months.

The premium of 5 per cent, or \$400,000, paid in retiring the \$8,000,000 of convertible bonds in the hands of the public was charged to surplus.

The increase of \$1,220,702 in accounts receivable can be generally attributed to the increase in gross revenue. Approximately \$400,000 of this increase represents additional advances to the field for current operations. The total amount of accounts receivable is stated after deducting an ample reserve for bad or doubtful accounts.

The treasurer's balances show an increase of \$1,483,003. This addition to available cash can be ascribed to the increase in our business, as the money received from the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in their purchase of the Bay Roberts cable was used to pay off the temporary secured loan of \$3,500,000 appearing on the balance sheet of June 30, 1911.

The \$10,000,000 of convertible 4 per cent bonds has been dealt with above. The total of collateral trust bonds, 1938, outstanding has been increased by \$38,000. During the past year \$20,000 of collateral trust bonds were exchanged for Mutual Union bonds, this transaction reducing the bonds of subsidiary companies by the same amount. The \$18,000 of collateral trust bonds previously held in the treasury have been sold and the proceeds invested in plant.

The increase in accounts payable reflects in part the increase in our business, and also the accrual of quarterly rentals due the Anglo and Direct cable companies, which were paid in July, 1912. Accrued taxes is less by \$925,919.

There has been added to reserve for maintenance of the American Telephone & Cable Company's cables and the Western Union cables from Canso to New York during the past year the sum of \$135,000 in monthly instalments, and also \$149,198, the latter amount being the value of cable recently salvaged in connection with the laying in 1910 of the shore ends to Penzance, England, the cost of which was charged to the reserve of \$2,000,000, set up on June 30, 1910. There has been charged to the reserve account during the year the sum of \$32,237 for repair of cable. Special provision has been made in the leases with the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and Direct United States Cable Company

for the maintenance of renewal funds in connection with their cables leased to the Western Union Company. These reserves have been maintained during the year out of earnings.

The board of directors in January, 1912, voted to appropriate out of earnings in equal quarterly instalments during the year, commencing with Jan. 1, 1912, the sum of \$3,400,000 for repairs and maintenance, and further to appropriate the sum of \$5,000,000 in such quarterly instalments as should be determined by the directors, for reconstruction and depreciation reserve.

In last year's report it was stated: "In order that public confidence may be strengthened, not only in the ability of your company to continue any dividend disbursement which may be established in the future, but also confidence in its possibility to restore your company to a reasonable dividend-paying basis, it is proposed to carry to depreciation reserve all earnings over and above the present dividend, to charge such construction to that reserve as the directors may deem expedient and to continue this procedure until such a time as the fund would, in the opinion of your directors, admit of an increase in your dividend rate."

As the examination of the plant proceeds and the urgent necessity for extensive repairs and rebuilding is more fully understood, the wisdom of this procedure is confirmed. The continuance of this plan for creating reserves will for some time to come preclude any increase in dividend rate, although stockholders should not lose sight of the fact that it is only by a steadfast adherence to this policy that the property will be strengthened and future increase in dividend assured.

The gross telegraph and cable earnings show a gratifying increase this year over the previous year of \$6,182,000. The increase in land-line message tolls was \$4,357,373, or 15.57 per cent. There has also been a large increase in cable tolls, in part, from natural growth, but largely by the inclusion of the revenues of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Direct United States Cable Company, from Jan. 1, 1912.

While the company's gross revenue has largely increased, there is a decrease again this year in the net profits, which amounts to \$181,386, or 2.5 per cent. Salaries and wages have increased over last year by \$2,697,318, or 19.9 per cent, but this is not out of proportion to the increase in gross revenues. The expenses of conducting the cable business generally do not as yet reflect the benefits which will obtain by the consolidation of the operations of the companies.

This year there was a substantial reduction in the amount of interest received from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company when the open account was closed.

The plan of loaning money without interest to worthy employees in distress, which was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1911, has had a beneficial effect in breaking up usurious practices and recent legislation has, so far as New York state is concerned, put an end to this nefarious practice. The total of loans to employees outstanding on June 30 last was \$19,313, and thus far the company has lost only \$200 as uncollectable.

The statistics of the present business compared with that of a year ago show that there has been the new normal increase in the regular business and that the new services have not been used as a substitute for the old, while the telegraph-letter service is at the rate of over 15,000,000 messages per annum.

This rapid development of new services, mostly communications of considerable length, created new traffic, and plant conditions which have been successfully met. The general effect has been to equalize and steady the day load and greatly augment the night load.

Both these new services show great capacity for growth, and as their value as a means of quickened communication is more fully realized, a large increase will no doubt follow.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Live stock receipts fell off here in September, with 3873 cars arriving, compared with 4077 in September, 1911. For nine months, 37,151 cars were received, compared with 37,666.

Since Jan. 1 feeders to the country are 22,344 head, compared with 44,895 a year ago, a falling off of 50 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON.—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly report:

	1912	1911
Total reserve.....	\$27,192,000	\$27,192,000
Circulation.....	29,170,000	415,000
Gold.....	37,913,000	1,024,000
Other assets.....	32,832,000	347,000
Other debts.....	45,298,000	\$2,223,000
Public debts.....	10,267,000	3,589,000
Government securities.....	13,338,000	

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 48.80 per cent against 48.70 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 48.80 to 51.7 per cent in this week last.

Clearings through London banks for the week aggregated \$300,790,000 against \$272,830,000 last week and \$252,376,000 last year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 10)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—John Adams of Carroll & Adams, Tour.
Baltimore, Md.—S. C. Adler of Cohen & Adler, Essex.
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Essex.
Belfast, Ireland—J. Baird of Baird Bros., U. S.
Chicago—C. W. T. Koch of Koch Bros., U. S.
Chicago—J. J. Corbett and C. B. Corser of C. W. Marks & Co., Thorn.
Cincinnati, O.—J. Glinberg of W. S. Marx Shoe Co., Essex.
Cincinnati—W. H. Forwood of Forwood Shoe Co., with friends.
Cleveland, O.—Mr. Greiber of Adams & Ford, Lenox.
Cleveland, O.—W. F. Lyons of Cady Iversen Shoe Co., Tour.
Hagerstown, Md.—H. M. Cohen; J. S. Havana, Cuba—M. Garcia and M. Iglesias, Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—T. C. and B. F. Elliott, Tour.
Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Grimsdend; Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer, 90 Bedford st.
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro., Tour.
New York—J. C. Cerr; U. S.
Philadelphia—Fred Munroe of Munroe Bros. & Co., U. S.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of Geo. H. West & Sons, Essex.
Philadelphia—Max Plucius of Plucius Shoe Co., Adams.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of Putney Shoe Co., Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. Polan; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co., Tour.
St. Paul, Minn.—C. J. Miss of C. Gotzlin & Co., Adams.
St. Paul, J. E. Rounds of Foot, Schultz & Co., Tour.
Tampa, Fla.—E. F. Gauss of Bourn & Gauss, Tour.
Yonkers, N. Y.—E. Warner of G. M. McKelvey Co., Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—S. H. B. Livingston; U. S.
London, Eng.—H. P. M. Finkler; 53 South st.
London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Tour.
London, Eng.—S. Baker of Schlosser Baker & Co., Copley Plaza.

TUNNEL PROJECT FOR COLORADO

DENVER—Newman Erb told the Denver real estate exchange Wednesday that if Colorado would aid in building the \$5,000,000 transcontinental tunnel through the Rocky mountains, he and his associates would agree to complete the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific to Salt Lake City at once.

The tunnel proposition is to be voted on by the people in the coming November election. Under the plan submitted to vote, Colorado will build the tunnel, and all roads will use it. Mr. Erb believes the tunnel can be bored quicker privately than if the state did the work, and he will build it if Colorado will give "reasonable assistance."

The new company, which will be organized under the laws of Colorado with not more than \$10,000,000 stock, will take over the properties of the railroad. All stock except seven shares, which will be used to qualify directors, will be issued to seven qualified trustees for five years. One of these seven directors, who will be chosen by the protective committee, is Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York, chairman.

NEW SHIPS FOR UNITED FRUIT

Officials of the United Fruit Company announce that they have notified the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company that they will take up their purchase option on four of the steamships now operated by that company. These ships, the Suriname, the Coppename, the Saranama and the Marowijne, were built in 1908 for the service of the United Fruit Company, but they were taken over by the Royal Dutch West India Company and have since been operated for the account of the Fruit company in the Dutch Guiana trade. The option held by the United Fruit Company specifies that the price to be paid shall be the cost of the ships less 5 per cent for depreciation and it is on this basis that the United Fruit Company is taking them over.

Although it has not been definitely decided in what service the new ships will be put, it is stated that no new lines are contemplated. The company has been short of boats for some time owing to the rapid growth of business, so the new ships are needed to strengthen the lines now in operation.

CAPITAL STOCK IS OWNED HERE

At no time since the lease of the West End street railway to the Boston Elevated has the ratio of Massachusetts stockholders to the total fallen below 80 per cent to 88 per cent. On June 30 last out of 8803 stockholders, 7688, or 87 per cent, were residents of this commonwealth, owning \$17,046,150 of the \$18,910,150 outstanding share capitalization. On June 30 last 5095 stockholders owned the \$12,510,150 common stock, of whom 4332 were residents of Massachusetts. The \$4,000,000 outstanding preferred was carried to 3710 stockholders, of whom 3156 were resident in this state.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company transacted only routine business at their meeting Wednesday. Nothing was done toward the disposal of the company's Cambria Steel holdings, it was stated.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—The domestic refined and raw sugar markets unchanged. The London beets unchanged, Oct. and Nov. 3s. 9d. unchanged. May 10s. 3/4. European visible estimated at 600,000 tons.

GENERAL ELECTRIC DEBENTURES HAVE GOOD MARKET RISE

With usual accompaniment of a heavy over-subscription the new General Electric debentures "when issued" have advanced above the subscription price fixed by the underwriters to 101 1/2 on the New York curb. The bonds were offered to the public at 99 1/2 and some \$21,000,000 of subscriptions received for the \$5,500,000 bonds reserved for the American market.

In bond circles the General Electric issue is a favorite topic of discussion. There is a sharp division of opinion concerning the issue price. The splendid earnings record of the company and the fact that it has no mortgage debt are responsible for the conviction more or less widely entertained that the bonds are very likely to sell considerably above par. On the other hand, while admitting the excellent character of the debenture, some bond experts affirm that the unsecured obligation of a manufacturing company ought to yield at least 5 per cent. They point to the first mortgage bonds of public service corporations and declare that the earnings of such companies, which are the principal customers of General Electric Company could not well suffer without a corresponding effect upon the revenues of the big electric manufacturer.

Few, if any, industrial debenture issues of any size sell below a 5 per cent basis. In fact, about 5 per cent is the yield of a substantial number of good industrial first mortgages.

The following table compares the General Electric debentures with six well known industrial bonds, four of which are first mortgages upon real property of great industrial enterprises and two upon securities of subsidiary companies:

	Yield	Price	Ratio
Gen Electric deb. 5s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	1.05
A. A. Chem Co. 1st 5s.	102 1/2	101 1/2	1.07
Cent. Leath. 1st 5s.	102 1/2	101 1/2	1.07
Y. & C. C. Co. 1st 5s.	102 1/2	101 1/2	1.07
U. S. Steel 1st 5s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	1.05
Armour 1st 5s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	1.05

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD SALES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The high price of zinc sulphide ore in the Joplin camp during the past week was \$65, the base per ton of 60 per cent zinc ranging from \$57 to \$62. Zinc silicate ranged from \$32 to \$36 per ton of 40 per cent zinc, with greater competition. The average price for all grades of zinc was \$38.02 per ton.

Lead ore sold up to \$68, on a base of \$64 to \$66 per ton of 80 per cent lead. The high level of prices being maintained on the recently adopted plan of buying on the net weight of the metal contents. The average price for all grades of lead was \$65.22 per ton.

During the past month the reserve stock, though remaining practically around 3000 tons, has been changed from ore purchased in advance to ore held for higher prices, since the weaker tendency of the ore market has been manifested. The seemingly out-of-production high average price of the week on zinc ore was occasioned more from the very strong prices of silicate, a large part of which sold up to \$40 per ton.

WILL ABSORB PEOPLE'S GAS

CHICAGO—The Examiner says: The Illinois Northern Utilities Co., the Insull concern, will absorb the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. The National City Bank of New York is financing the deal. For some months members of the Insull syndicate are reported to have been steadily absorbing the bonds of Ogden Gas and have also been buying the People's Gas Co.

Ogden Gas Co. will issue two collateral 4 per cent bonds for every share of People's Gas. This will involve an issue of \$70,000,000 collateral bonds. This done, the Illinois Northern Utilities Corporation will take over both the gas companies.

EARNINGS OF PORTLAND CO.

A statement of earnings of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company for the year 1911, and six months ending June 30, 1912, follows:

	1911	Six months ending June 30, 1912
Gross receipts.....	\$6,336,700	\$3,252,617
Net earnings.....	2,720,920	1,367,161
Operating charges.....	3,609,774	1,885,457
Fixed charges and taxes.....	1,850,548	1,151,353
Net earnings after paying 910,150 outstanding share capitalization.....	1,756,326	734,164
Dividends.....	1,000,000	500,000
Surp. over dividends.....	756,326	234,164
Extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	285,891	98,983
Surp. to profit and loss.....	470,435	135,181

TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT

NEW YORK—Agreement has been practically reached as to plan of reorganization of Toledo Railways & Light Co., which has been in default of some of its bonds more than two years. No announcement as to terms will be made until after further meeting of bondholders and stockholders' protective committee, the last of this week. Assessment on the stock will be around \$7 a share.

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY

NEW YORK—Earnings of F. W. Woolworth Company for nine months ended Sept. 30 totaled \$39,931,643, against \$34,865,525 for the same period last year, a gain of 14.33 per cent.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE SUBMITS ITS ANNUAL REPORT

Slight Increase in Operating Revenues More Than Offset by Gain in Operating Expenses for the Year—Little Over Eight Per Cent on Common

A less favorable report is made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last than some had hoped for. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	1911
Operating revenues.....	\$107,752,360	\$107,252,360
Operating expenses.....	111,273,203	109,951,203
Net operating revs.....	36,479,157	37,301,157
Taxes.....	4,390,454	4,390,454
Net income.....	32,088,703	32,910,703
Other income.....	2,569,968	2,569,968
Total income.....	34,658,671	35,480,671
Interest charges.....	1,521,371	1,521,371
Balance.....	33,137,300	33,959,300
Surplus.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Balance for divs.....	10,660,241	1,710,826
Preferred divs.....	3,708,600	3,708,600
Div. for common.....	13,951,641	1,710,826
Common dividend.....	10,188,185	2,353,725
Balance.....	3,769,456	1,946,551
Fuel res. fund.....	300,000	17,180
Adds and betterments.....	3,469,456	1,717,180
Total deductions.....	3,469,456	1,717,180
Surplus.....	300,000	17,180
Prev. surp. add.....	20,283,710	1,132,781
Total surplus.....	20,471,110	96,390

*Increase.
The foregoing balance available for the common stock is equal to 8.20 per cent on the \$170,129,500 outstanding on June 30 last, as compared with 9.29 per cent earned on the \$168,430,500 common stock outstanding on June 30, 1911, and 8.89 per cent earned on \$165,518,500 outstanding on June 30, 1910.

The following statement shows the sums charged to operating expenses for maintenance of way and structures during each year mentioned:

	Average mileage	Total expenditure	Per mile
1907.....	6,444	\$6,282,923	\$975
1908.....	7,855	6,141,466	782
1909.....	9,272	13,286,062	1,433
1910.....	10,628	10,070,834	1,513

The following is a statement of revenues and expenses of the system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, in comparison with the previous year:

	1912	1911
Freight.....	\$71,229,575	\$71,229,575
Passenger.....	13,551,725	13,551,725
Mail, expr. and misc.....	8,700,200	196,213
Total operating revenue.....	107,752,360	107,252,360

OPERATING EXPENSES

	1912	1911
Maint. way and str.....	16,070,834	17,047
Depreciation.....	16,070,834	16,070,834
Transp. exps.....	2,416,717	106,848
General exps.....	33,733,007	59,147
Total operating expenses.....	111,273,203	109,951,203
Net operating revenue.....	36,479,157	37,301,157
Ratio of exp. to op. rev.....	68.15	59.76

*Decrease.
The report says: In addition to lines covered by this report there were completed on June 30, 1912, 30.92 miles of additional lines, all of which will be ready for operation in the near future.

The company also controls, through ownership of stocks and bonds, other lines aggregating 63.58 miles, and is interested jointly with other companies in 390.43 miles.

During the fiscal year the sum of \$200,000 in cash was received as the net proceeds of sales of land embraced in the Santa Fe Pacific land grant, but this was directly written off the book value of railroads, franchises and other property, and the transaction does not appear in the income account.

The total charges to capital account, as shown by the general balance sheet, at June 30, 1912, aggregated \$621,869,989 as compared with \$609,287,764 at June 30, 1911, an increase during the year of \$12,582,225.

The additions and betterments aggregating \$10,276,984 are classified in accordance with the rules of the interstate commerce commission and relate to expenditures which under the commission's rules cannot be charged to operating expenses. But the use of the term "additions and betterments" does not indicate that all such expenditures are or will be productive. To keep a great railroad property and its equipment up to date and to meet the increasing demands of the public, it is essential to make many so-called additions and betterments which are either wholly unproductive or only partially productive or productive only at the expiration of many years from the time they are made. It will be noted that \$3,300,000 of the \$10,276,984 of additions and betterments has been appropriated from the corporate income for the year.

The following statement shows the sums charged to operating expenses for maintenance of equipment during each year mentioned:

	Average mileage	Total expenditure	Expense per mile
1907	6,444	\$3,443,885	\$534
1902	7,855	3,804,951	484
1907	9,272	11,779,846	1,270
1912	10,628	16,521,231	1,554

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS
NO LONGER SWAYED
BY MARX DOGMAS

Revisionists Have Upper Hand in Congress Held at Chemnitz and Only Small Minority Will Not Change

EJECTION IS FLAW

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Social Democratic congress at Chemnitz has closed. If it has proved nothing else it has demonstrated the fact that the days of the old Marxian dogmas are practically at an end.

The revisionists have the upper hand, and even Bebel, the veteran pillar of German Socialism, has modified his views in favor of the demands of modern times. The hard and fast rules laid down by Marx and his contemporaries are no longer tenable, and it is only a small minority, those of the Rosa Luxemburg school, who still uphold them.

One of the things so strenuously opposed by the latter was the agreement made at the beginning of this year between the Social Democrats and the Liberals, to support each other at the forthcoming second Reichstag elections. This year was again alluded to at the congress and finally settled by a fine speech by Herr Scheidemann, Reichstag vice-president for the space of 30 days, whose defense of the compact was heartily applauded by nearly all the delegates and members present.

Member Is Ejected

The final act was one which will hardly add to the credit of the Social Democrat party as an organization. It was the ejection of a member who has devoted 10 years of his life to the cause, the well-known writer, Gerhard Hildebrand.

Intolerance against Herr Hildebrand has been growing for some time. His studies were along the lines of political economy and he published a very able book a year or two ago in which he admitted that a protective tariff system might, under certain conditions, become practical. This admission was among the shortcomings laid to Herr Hildebrand's charge by his party.

Wolfgang Heine, one of the leading Socialist members of the Reichstag, summed up the matter at the congress by saying his colleague Hildebrand had made a special study of subjects upon which he himself was not competent to judge, his own scientific studies having taught him that nobody should give a verdict upon matters of which he had not made a study. These tolerant words were in contrast to the majority of speeches that marked the close of the congress, and which unquestionably marred the whole of the proceedings.

Herr Hildebrand bears his fate with equanimity, and leaves the party without any bitterness, with the consciousness that he has spent many years in good work for it, and has acted according to his convictions. His loss will be a great one to the best side of socialism.

Party Grows in Germany

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Social Democratic congress at Chemnitz in Saxony was unusually largely attended, delegates from all parts of Europe being present. The Reichstag member, Herr Haase, greeted the participants and opened the congress.

Mr. Quelch, an English delegate, and others spoke at great length upon the question of an international cessation of armaments and a world peace.

Herr Ebert, member of the Reichstag, read some interesting figures relating to the Social Democrats in Germany. The party has increased since this time last year by 133,550 members. In 390 electoral districts there are organizations in the majority of which there are at least 500 members.

Women were continually and regularly adding their names to the lists. One prominent speaker declared that the interest displayed by German women in politics and their intelligent appreciation of the Social Democrats' aims, especially those in the cause of international peace, were signs of the times.

VICTORIA AGAINST BEEF TRUST

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A resolution has been passed by the legislative council to the effect that it is desirable that action should be taken by the government to prevent the American beef trust or its agents from obtaining a foothold within the commonwealth. It is held also that the government should consult other states with a view to the simultaneous passing of the legislation necessary to that end.

COTTON EXCHANGE WANTED

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England.—The proposal to erect a municipal cotton exchange in Manchester is now receiving the attention of the corporation. Upwards of 3000 firms have signed the petition in favor of this idea and it is expected that the inquiry into it will be a prolonged and thorough one.

NEW SUBMARINE
FLOTILLA FORMED
AT LAMLASH BASE

(Special to the Monitor)
LAMLASH, Firth of Clyde.—The admiralty have decided to establish a submarine flotilla at Lamlash. The former cruiser Pactolus has been commissioned at Chatham for service as parent and depot ship.

The submarines to form the Lamlash flotilla are the A10, Lieut. Com. K. Mitchell; A11, Lieut. Com. the Hon. Byron P. Cary, and A12, Lieut. Com. F. J. H. Dawson. The parent ship, the Pactolus, was one of the 20 knot cruisers of the P. class, and was almost sold out of the service at Sheerness a few years ago, but was withdrawn by the admiralty a short time before the sale.

The Pactolus was constructed 14 years ago at the yard of Sir W. Armstrong & Co. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and cost £141,180. Her conversion into a depot ship has cost upwards of £11,000. She has been fitted with workshops for the carrying out of small repairs to submarines, and spare rooms for the spare equipment of the under water craft, whilst she is also fitted up with quarters for their crews when the vessels are at their base.

LORD ROBERT CECIL
WARNS SUFFRAGISTS
AGAINST EXCESSES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lord Robert Cecil speaking at a meeting at Redhill in connection with a local branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, said that a year ago he, in common with all observers of the political situation, felt confident that women would not only get the parliamentary vote eventually but that they would get it in the immediate future. No question in the entire arena of politics impressed him with a greater feeling of certainty.

The government had given them a definite pledge that the House of Commons should be given an opportunity to discuss and pass a conciliation bill to grant the vote to women in parliamentary affairs, as they had already obtained it in municipal matters. In his opinion the suffragists deliberately killed their best chance and forced the government to torpedo the bill. And although that chance was lost, they have yet an opportunity to see the success of their movement in the next session if they will display the necessary wisdom and self-control.

Lord Robert Cecil does not agree with the proposal to enfranchise all women because he wishes to see women treated as men, who did not get the vote in a lump but took 80 years over it, nor does he consider it desirable to give it to all women who are householders, but his proposal would be to enfranchise those women who at present possess the municipal vote.

He confessed that he would be very hypocritical if he spoke from any but a Conservative point of view, but he declared that he does not share the nervousness of his Conservative friends as to giving the suffrage to women. All women are not Conservative any more than all men are. Woman's suffrage is an experiment and Lord Robert Cecil is in favor of trying the experiment in the form of a limited franchise at first. The women's cause must ultimately triumph and he appealed to women not to throw back that cause by ill-considered and ill-considered actions such as had relegated it to the background lately.

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SCENES IN RELIEF
OF LUCKNOW ARE
SHOWN ON FILM

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—On the fifty-fifth anniversary of the relief of Lucknow a performance was given in the King's Picture Palace, Chelsea, to which the inmates of the Royal hospital were invited.

There are in the Royal hospital six soldiers who took part in the siege of Lucknow, but only two, Private Salter, seventh dragoons, and Private Barrett, nineteenth foot, were able to be present. They were accompanied by three other Lucknow veterans who are not inmates of the Royal hospital. These were Private Austin, ninety-seventh foot regiment, Private May, E battalion, royal horse artillery, and Private Headacre, third battalion, rifle brigade.

The chief feature of the entertainment was a photographic play depicting the scenes at Lucknow. Besides the Lucknow veterans the audience was composed of about 300 inmates and members of the staff of the Royal hospital. The play is the work of an American Film Company and was produced in Bermuda, this island having been chosen because it lends itself to the necessary atmosphere required. For the first time in the history of the cinematograph the service of British soldiers was obtained for making the film.

KING HONORS HEAD OF SUDAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The King personally conferred upon Major General Sir Rudolf Baron von Slatin Pasha, inspector-general of the Sudan, the grand cross of the Victorian order during his stay at Balmoral.

MARCH OF 10,000 MEN OF ULSTER
BIDS DEFIANCE TO IRISH HOME RULE

Sir Edward Carson, Unionist leader in Ireland, reviews Portadown men marching in close military order as if already an army

In extension of the special cable despatches to the Monitor from its European bureau, at the time the events herein described took place, the Belfast correspondent in the following article continues his account of the anti-home rule campaign in Ulster, including the great march of 10,000 men past Sir Edward Carson.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—After the cessation of all work on the Sunday, the campaign was renewed with vigor on the Monday, the great events of the day being a special meeting of the Unionist council in the historic Ulster hall, followed by a luncheon given to the delegates by the Marquess of Londonderry in Exhibition hall.

The deliberations of the council were private, but from the resolution finally approved and given to the press, it would appear that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in its decision to resist to the utmost the imposition of home rule.

After setting forth the unalterable conviction of the delegates that by no law could the right to govern of those whom they represented be bartered away without their consent, the resolution goes on to state that, speaking as the duly elected delegates and members of the Ulster Unionist council, representing all parts of Ulster, "we ratify and confirm the steps so far taken by the special commission this day submitted and explained to us, and we reappoint the commission to carry on its work on our behalf as in the past."

Statement Significant

When it is recollected that the chief work of the commission which was appointed after the demonstration at Craigavon on Sept. 23 of last year was to arrange for the provisional government of Ulster, in the event of home rule passing into law, the significance of this statement by the council will be recognized.

The speeches at the luncheon which followed made as usual no attempt at political reasoning. This, as already pointed out, is characteristic of the campaign. They were, however, striking examples of Sir Edward Carson's powers of leadership, the appeal to history, indeed, is perhaps the outstanding feature of the present great Ulster rally.

The "prentice boys of the Derry of 1688" are much more real to the people of Ulster today than are many events and persons in the precincts of their own time.

P. E. Smith, who was the first speaker, plunged at once into a historical retrospect of the Unionist party, and as such names as J. Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill and Colonel Sanderson passed his lips, with some telling phrase of appreciation attached to each, the enthusiasm of his audience deepened, and the rest was easy.

Leader Is Eulogized

J. H. Campbell, Sir Edward Carson's colleague in the representation of Trinity, was the next speaker, and in proposing the toast of the Irish Unionist leader, touched many personal notes in a lifelong friendship with their chief guest.

Speaking of the covenant, Mrs. Campbell said, "The more I consider it, the more I believe it is right, and because I believe it is right I, at all events, am prepared to go on to the end, and I believe that in marching to the end, wherever it leads, I shall have behind me all that is best and truest, not merely in Ireland, but in the United Kingdom."

Sir Edward Carson followed. The way was well prepared for him, the greatest enthusiasm and the most fervent expression of personal trust were everywhere. "Names cannot alter realities," said Sir Edward in conclusion, "what is right is right, and no act of Parliament can make it wrong. If it is treason to love

your King, to try to save your constitution, to preserve your birthright of civil and religious liberty, then I glory in being a traitor."

In the evening there was a great mass meeting at Ballymena, another torchlight procession, more bands, another riot of flags and streamers, and more vigorous fighting speeches. For the first time since the campaign opened, Sir Edward Carson was absent, but he sent a telegram, "Much regret I am unable to be with you tonight. The best way to further our common cause is for Ballymena also to send a message of encouragement, so that I can rely upon Ballymena for support."

Answer Is Cheered

"Shall I," asked the chairman, "telegraph in reply 'Most certainly'?" The great shout of "yes," which answered the chairman's question was as eloquent of the temper of the meeting as the long burst of cheering which followed. F. E. Smith spoke and J. H. Campbell spoke and the meeting was brought to the usual enthusiastic conclusion by the singing of the national anthem.

Everywhere Stir Felt

The following day was one of comparative quiet, but the qualification is

PROSPERITY SHOWN
BY SAVINGS BANKS
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Probably there is no part of the British dominions in which the opportunities of advancement to persons possessed of thrift and industry are greater than in South Australia.

As the result of railways now under construction or authorized, an exceedingly large area of arable land will be made available for settlement and it is confidently anticipated that within the next six or seven years the area in the state now under cultivation for wheat will be more than doubled. In addition to the building of new railways, important irrigation and reclamation works are in progress, and both the state and federal governments are expending large sums in other public works.

The prosperity of the people is reflected in the expanding revenue, the surpluses over expenditure during the last 10 years having aggregated £2,175,200. That this prosperity is widespread is shown by the fact that, in proportion to population, South Australia has more depositors in the savings bank than any other state in the commonwealth, the average amount to the credit of each depositor standing, on Dec. 31 last, at the satisfactory sum of £41 5s.

GERMANY HAS MORE AGNOSTICS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In the religious census of the empire issued by the imperial statistical department, it is stated that since 1907 the number of persons entering themselves as without any religious profession has increased from 17,203 to nearly 206,000. The statistics also show that there is a slow but continuous decline in the Jewish population of the German empire.

used advisedly, for everywhere in Belfast there was bustle and stir, the great work of the day being the sending off from the old town hall, the headquarters of the Ulster Unionist council, of the covenant to all parts of the province for signature on Ulster day.

In the afternoon there was an open air demonstration attended by about 5000 people at Dromore, the chief speakers being Lord Willoughby de Broke and Lord Templetown, but there was evidence everywhere that forces were being held in reserve for the great effort at Portadown on the following day.

"Before home rule can pass into Ulster it must pass through Portadown," has been a saying throughout the Unionist north since 1885, and as Sir Edward Carson, after being received at the station with full military honors, stood on the plinth of the statue of Colonel Sanderson, for many years the great champion of Unionism in Ulster, and watched the march past of 10,000 men in close military order, it must have looked as if Portadown were going to live up to its reputation.

The meeting which followed was attended by at least 15,000 people, and the scenes of enthusiasm witnessed at Ballymena, Derry and Enniskillen were repeated. "Are you prepared to become a degraded people, or are you prepared to give me the mandate that you will follow me to the end?" The question was answered before it was asked and there was no mistaking the meaning of that answer which came rolling in from the vast throng.

TASMANIAN PLAN OF
STATE HIGH SCHOOLS
TO COMMENCE SOON

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The director of education, W. T. McCoy, has in view a new departure in connection with state school education in Tasmania. It is the establishment of state high schools to be opened in the first place at Hobart and Launceston early in the coming year. Pupils will be admitted on passing a qualifying examination indicating their fitness to enter upon higher education.

The course of instruction will embrace a domestic course for girls, including cookery, needlework and domestic hygiene; a commercial course for boys, including shorthand, bookkeeping, business principles and commercial geography and arithmetic, and business correspondence. There will be a technical course for pupils preparing for industrial careers; a course for pupils preparing for the teaching profession, and a general course of secondary work for pupils desiring to enter the university.

SPAIN DISTURBED BY STRIKE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain.—The strike on the Catalan railways is causing considerable uneasiness in the capital. The Catalan committee, after the rupture of the negotiations with the companies in Madrid, returned to Barcelona by way of Saragossa where a meeting was held and speeches were delivered in the course of which it was declared that there was hardly any hope of terms being arrived at. The ministry are taking elaborate precautions to insure the safety of the lines, but it will in any case, be impossible to avoid considerable inconvenience to travelers.

AUTO RECORD OF
WORLD BROKEN IN
RUN OF 1000 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The world's record for a 1000 miles motor run has just been broken at Brooklands by a 12-16 Sunbeam driven by Dario Resta and R. F. L. Crossman. It was Resta who drove one of the small Sunbeam cars which, to the astonishment of everybody, achieved such extraordinary success in the French motor Derby, at Dieppe.

On the present occasion Resta and Crossman set to work to lower the record for 900 and 1000 miles. Starting in the midst of a mist which made fast driving dangerous, they maintained for some time a pace of 70 miles an hour. During the third hour eight minutes were lost through a broken spring, and then a further delay was caused by a short circuit. The result of this was that towards the close of the eighth hour the Sunbeam was 17 minutes behind the record, with an average of 73.53 miles an hour. From then on, the pace steadily increased until it rose to 80 miles an hour.

The result was that the 900 miles record was cut, by one minute and 33 seconds, 11 hours 32 minutes and three seconds from the start. Nine hundred and eleven miles was covered as the result of 12 hours driving. At the end of 13 hours, 987 miles had been run.

Finally, the 1000 miles was completed in 13 hours eight minutes and 25 seconds, thus beating the record established by S. F. Edge, five years ago, by one hour 45 minutes and 50 seconds, the average speed being 76.102 miles per hour.

SCHEME TO DAM UP
MACQUARIE RIVER IS
ADVOCATED IN N. S. W.

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The successful completion of the Burrinjuck dam, the immense state scheme carried out by the New South Wales government to conserve the waters of the Murrumbidgee river for irrigation purposes, has turned the attention of agriculturists to the possibility of utilizing other great rivers in the state in a similar practical way.

The question of conserving the waters of the Macquarie river in the west of New South Wales, for irrigation purposes, is one that is interesting centers of the west at present. Public meetings in connection therewith have been held, and there is reason to believe that as there is a community of interests the government will be presented with a request to investigate a scheme prepared by A. Ritchie, a civil engineer of Sydney, with a view to carrying it out.

Mr. Ritchie proposes that a storage dam should be built at the junction of the Cudgegong and Macquarie rivers. A dam of not excessive height (184 feet from bedrock) will impound 20,000,000, 000 cubic feet of water, enough to supply 300,000 acres of land with 12 inches of water every year. The irrigable land is 96 miles by river from the dam site. Here the "plain" country begins. The country has a good slope to the north and west, and the soil is good. The irrigation canal with its branches will follow in a northwesterly direction.

Should the New South Wales government decide to carry out the scheme, Mr. Ritchie estimates that the cost will be nearly two millions sterling, but even if the reservoir waters only 180,000 acres, the project will return 5 per cent to the government on the cost of construction. As stated, the undertaking will be planned to water 300,000 acres.

PEACE CONGRESS WELCOMED

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland.—M. Decoppet, federal councillor, welcomed the delegates attending the nineteenth international peace congress, which met in the university. Indifference to the peace movement was, he declared, a thing of the past, and the chief task which faced them was to prove to the people that their ideals were practical. Some 500 delegates were present, representing 15 countries. Italy was not, however, officially represented.

HAGUE COURT POSTPONED

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The arbitration court appointed to sit to make inquiries into the seizure of the French mail steamers Carthage and Manouba by the Italian warships has been postponed. This is due to the great probability that Professor Fustinato, the Italian representative, at present engaged in the non-official negotiations between his country and Turkey, will be prevented from being at The Hague on the date on which it was first proposed that the court should meet.

RIDLEY ESTATE TO BE SOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

CHESTER, England.—Another peer is anxious to be rid of his estates. Lord Cottenham has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to offer by auction, as a whole or in lots, his Ridley estate in Cheshire, extending to about 1170 acres.

GERMANY WARMING
TOWARD ITALY NOW
FRANCE IS ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The question of Italy's position in the European concert is largely occupying the German press at the present time.

Not long ago the bands of the triple alliance seemed to be loosening considerably, but recent events have served to strengthen them, at least as far as Germany is concerned. The concentration of the French fleet in the Mediterranean and the attitude of many of the French papers on the subject has brought the matter into the blaze of publicity, and the German papers are, not unnaturally, anxious to show how great the concord is within the triple alliance.

There is a strong tendency to give Italy moral support and also to bring to memory what Germany has done for her in the past. Were it not for Sedan, Victor Emmanuel's troops could not have entered Rome. In 1889 Bismarck supported Italy when war between that country and France seemed probable, and the relations between the ruling houses of both countries has always been most cordial.

Since the outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey, Germany has found herself in a somewhat difficult position, torn between her industrial interests and connections with the Ottoman empire, and her duty toward her ally, but the latest move in the game of European politics has served to bring about a very friendly tone in the German press towards its transalpine confederate.

It remains to be seen what Italy has to say to the position of affairs, but it hardly appears likely that she will drift into the sphere of influence of the entente, seeing that she looks upon France as being a serious rival in what has been one of her most cherished dreams, the mastery of the Mediterranean.

SKY-SCRAPERS ARE
BANNED IN SYDNEY

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Several skyscraper building proposals have recently sought municipal sanction, but without success. The authorities maintain that a building limit of 120 feet should be adhered to, and public opinion is with them.

There is no real need in this great young country with so much empty space available, to rob the inhabitants of the benefits of light and air by permitting the construction of buildings of 20 stories or more.

CRETAN DEPUTIES DETERMINED

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—According to information received from Crete the deputies have made up their mind to again proceed to Athens with a view to forcing their way into Parliament. As an alternative to this action the Cretans propose that King George of Greece should be granted the right by the protecting powers to appoint a commissioner who would govern the island of Crete in the name of King George.



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THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

THE autumn sunshine is bright and the sky is a pure blue that over-arches the city roofs in the clear cool air of early October. The parks are still beautiful. The Public Garden has till very recently blazed with gladioli, scarlet and rose-hued, and with brilliant colored lilies and snapdragons. A smaller park, kept up by private enterprise, runs chiefly to green plants, though there are alleys of splendid crimson roses. These roses will bloom under the cooling skies of the fall months till December frosts arrive. The last rose of summer has ceased to be, for she is succeeded by the last rose of autumn—and then on goes the tale to the greenhouse blossom of immeasurable stem.

This little park boasts, however, many plants of the gilliflower, which has another name—stock. One is a ten-week stock, with less significant flowers that are single; the other is common stock—and apparently also preferred—with double blossoms in purple, rose color and white; fragrant, too, when one investigates closer. This plant belongs to the mustard family, and immediately after

New Operas Promised

Charpentier's "Louise" was one of the biggest successes of Hammerstein's Manhattan opera seasons. When it was produced it was announced that its composer was at work on a sequel to this opera, reintroducing its heroine. This is not yet done, but the Paris Gaulois declares that he completed another work three years ago—a fairy opera, entitled "Vie du Poète." For this he wrote his own libretto. Paul Dukas, whose "Ariane et Barbe Bleue" has been in the repertoire of the Metropolitan for two seasons, has also written his own libretto for a new opera entitled "The Doge of Venice." Xavier Leroux has in hand an opera based on a story by Catala Mendès; it will go by the name of "Grand Maguet." The director of the Conservatoire, Gabriel Faure, is using the last file on his "Penelope" which is to be staged at Monte Carlo next February and a month later in Paris. Camille Erlanger's "Sorcière" is already in rehearsal at the Opera Comique.—New York Post.

Agnes—Spare me. I would only collect my thoughts.

Jeanne—Cast them away. Fresh herbage springs from under the withered. Be strong and if you love, be generous.—Lander.

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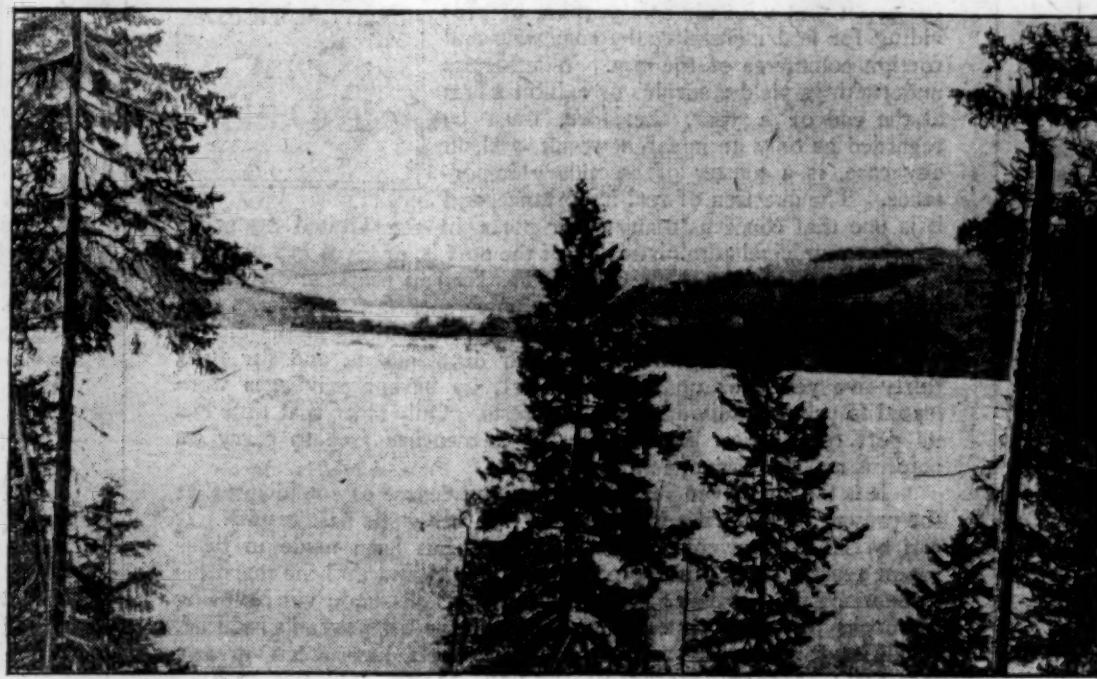
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LAKE CHATCOLET, COEUR D'ALENE INDIAN RESERVATION

THE traveler who sets out over the principal route from Chicago to the Puget Sound country has a journey through marvelous scenes of beauty. Modern railroad builders have, without heed to trouble or expense, shot the road straight through the primitive world of mountain and valley, with 10 miles of rock-hewn tunnels. Rewarding the labors of the climbing steel steed are panoramas of lake and mountain which rival the beauties of any region of the world. The picture shows Lake Chatcolet, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. The mountains here are especially picturesque and as the railroad leaves St. Maries the views become broader and more magnificent, till from the train one looks down upon this charming lake.

KNOWING GOD ARIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCEPTIONS of God entertained throughout the ages by men and nations have almost invariably given Him the qualities of mortals. History testifies that such conceptions have been of little benefit to mankind in its spiritual or material progress. Rather, some of the most cruel practices have resulted from the varying theories and doctrines included in a nation's conception of God. Mythology furnishes all the examples the thinking person needs to show that national ideas regarding divinity have resulted in humanized gods with qualities the reverse of what we find in the definition of God given by Mrs. Eddy in the text-book of Christian Science. She teaches that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465).

It is no concession for the thoughtful person to admit that Jesus was the man of all men who had the right knowledge of God. He called God his Father, and said that he was about his Father's business. He said, speaking of the Christ element in him, that he was one with the Father. Surely then to know God aright, we have but to study the life of Jesus in its spiritual significance to mankind, and to follow his divine commands. This study may be done effectively today with the help of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and will prove a revelation to the earnest seeker after righteousness.

The most urgent phase of such study we find to be the art of healing which

Jesus practiced and which we may practice today according as we have the Mind that was in the Master. He healed the sick, cast out devils (evils) and raised the dead. Moreover his great command found in the tenth chapter of Matthew was for others to do this work among the children of men and he taught them that greater works than he himself accomplished should be done in his name. He preached the gospel, the tidings of the true knowledge of God and what it would do for mankind. He went about doing good and destroying the works of the devil, evil.

Mortals cannot know God aright while clinging to evil propensities as realities. Failure to adopt the highest and best ideals brings suffering to mortals. Then men call out for relief and the cry is usually, first or last, to God. But "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living" and until some idea of God as Life is understood the relief does not come with any permanency. To know God aright we must know Him as all Life and as being manifested in life, harmonious life. To attribute to Him knowledge of destruction or anything that makes for mortality, or to think that He permits processes of decay or inharmonious, is not right knowledge of Him. Jesus said that to know God is eternal life and such life is manifested in boundless health, full, free, spontaneous expression and action, with no adhesion in any way to erroneous theories or beliefs. Jesus' promise, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," is for all time.

Addressing those who followed God

as humanly circumscribed rather than as Spirit, Jesus said, "Ye are of your father the devil and the lusts of your father ye will do." For he is a liar and the father of it." John saw God as Love and his urgent command was that we show love to God by loving one another. Isaiah speaks of the time when all shall know the Lord even from the least to the greatest. We can well know that this time is not distant, for reason, revelation, and demonstration are establishing God as Life, Truth, and Love in the lives of men, bringing better health and morals.

Not long ago men seriously questioned the rotundity of the earth. Every man, woman and child throughout many generations believed the testimony of the

HEAVEN HOLDS NO
GREATER GIFT
THAN THIS—
THAT LOVE SHALL
RULE ETERNALLY.
—Louise Phillips.

To a Year

(1894)

Daughter of time, the orient year
Toucheft tip toe the lucent sphere,
And men divine cry, "Maid, what cheer?"

Back chimeth the answer, silver-clear:
"God's youngest child am I, full dear,
And rich gifts bring from far and near."

"I bring to ye all a year of days
When glories of heaven may gird your
ways,
And crown your brow with the deathless
bays."

"The beauty dwelling in sky and sun
I make for your freehold, all and one;
Yea, also the gem-gleam where waters
run."

"I owe to your feet the temples vast—
For Seres and Mizraim and Hellas last—
With wisdom filled by the storied past."

"I point to your earth on her wheeling
slope
As onward she swings with a swelling
scope,
Back, back and aye nearer her Lord of
hope."

"Leal lovers of truth, I bid you strive;
Be truth your day-star while fate-
storms drive.
Love truth, trust love—so shall heart's
love thrive!" —F. P. N.

Tell-Tale

One of the funny stories that are too characteristic not to have actually happened is told in Lippincott's. It was when the telegraph was first installed at Fredericksburg, Va. A lad saw a piece of newspaper that had blown up on one of the telegraph wires and caught there. He ran eagerly to a lady near and cried, "Come quick, Miss Liza, the wires have burst and let all the news out."

"To be strong
Is to be happy. I am weak,
And cannot find the good I seek,
Because I feel and fear the wrong."
—Longfellow.

ESTIMATE OF HENRY THOREAU

THOREAU is apt to be misapprehended by those who know him slightly or only through reading parts of "Walden." He is sometimes referred to as visionary, impractical, separating himself through some personal whim from human association and interests; but those who enjoyed his companionship for many years said otherwise. Emerson, his biographer, in whose family he lived for extended periods, loved him as a brother, and speaks of his "robust common sense." There, he was man-of-the-house, expert in handiness. He could make or mend anything from a house to a boat. Whatever was necessary to do he delighted in doing rather than lose so much of his independence as to have some one else do it for him. He was a devoted son, brother and friend—a com-

panion in thought, though imitating none, of his great contemporaries, Emerson, Alcott, Channing and others. H. G. O. Blake, one of those who knew Thoreau for many years, writes of him in his introduction to "Early Spring in Massachusetts":

"Thoreau seems deliberately to have chosen nature rather than man for his companion, though he knew well the higher value of man, as appears from such passages as the following: 'The blue sky is a distant reflection of the azure serenity that looks out from under a human brow.' 'To attain to a true relation to one human creature is enough to make a year memorable.' And somewhere he says in substance, 'What is the singing of birds or any natural sound compared with the voice of one we love?' Friendship was one of his favorite themes, and no one has written with a finer appreciation of it. He declined from the first to live for the common prizes of society, for wealth or even what is called a competence, for professional, social, political, or even literary success, and this not from want of ambition or a purpose, but from an ambition far higher than the ordinary, which fully possessed him—an ambition to obey his purest instincts, to follow implicitly the finest intimations of his genius, to secure thus the fullest and freest life of which he was capable."

"It is evident that the main object of society now is to provide for our material wants, and still more luxuriously for them, while the higher wants of our nature are made secondary, or put off for some Sunday service and future leisure. A great lesson of Thoreau's life is that all this must be reversed, that whatever relates to the supply of the inferior wants must be simplified, in order that the higher life may be enriched. A late English reviewer, who shows in many respects a very just appreciation of Thoreau, charges him with doing little beyond writing a few books, as if that might not be a great thing; but a life so steadily directed from the first towards the highest ends, gaining as the fruits of its fidelity such a harvest of sanity, strength and tranquility, and that wealth of thought which has been well called 'the only conceivable prosperity,' accompanied, too, as it naturally was, with the earnest desire to communicate itself to others—such a life is the worst benefit he can confer upon his fellows, compared with which all special acts of service or philanthropy are trivial."

Garrick in Paris

A volume entitled "David Garrick and His French Friends" by Frank A. Hedgecock gives glimpses of this interesting man during his sojourn in Paris. Garrick affected his French friends very much by his rendering of many passages from the detested Shakespeare. The famous Mr. Suard was a great friend of Garrick's, and we read that Garrick knew French almost as well as Mr. Suard knew English, so they were continually making comparisons between the two languages and the two theaters. "Garrick's triumphs in Paris drawing rooms proved, perhaps, still better than his success on the London stage," says the author. "How eminent were his talents. Many singers cannot sing without at least the piano, sometimes even without a full orchestra. Garrick without waiting for wishes to become entreaties, unaided, and surrounded by faces which almost touched his own, acted the greatest scenes of the English stage." According to Mr. Suard, Garrick's was "the noblest, the most forceful, and the most pathetic of translation," so the French audience could see Shakespeare enacted without understanding the language of the bard of Avon.

Prairie Landscape

A sort of noiseless sound lived through the stillness, a sound which had no beginning, and which could never have an ending, one would think. It was made up of everything there—the wind and the grass, and the faintly sounding water in the tiny hidden creek among the sloughs, and all the little lives among the green growth. I could almost believe, as I raised my eyes, continued one writing in the Atlantic, that the softly-departing clouds had a part in it, so gentle and continuous was the sound. It seemed to be just a tender vocalization of mere living. When a bird's call dropped into it sometimes, it was only a phrase that melted into all the rest.

Listening seemed only to make looking all the more intense. This was a landscape, for this moment at least, completely satisfying. Here was no great variety to draw the eye from detail to detail in a way that interfered with mood and forbade absorption. It was a whole eye-full of only the two elements, the green of the grass and the blue of the sky. Either would have been enough for man's desire. The two were richer beyond grasping. The sky was nobler, more absolutely cloudless, a great half-globe of blue. It deepened from the lighter rim, where it seemed to come near to the horizon, to the exquisite remoteness straight above me, where the blue became bluer the longer I looked into it. Golden-blue I called it to myself, as I dwelt upon it.

PRIMA DONNA ON HER OWN ART

THE thoughts of a great singer about her art are always interesting and the enterprise of the modern press makes it possible for the student in any American town to know what the famous European prima donnas have to say, while the graphophone records hint something at least of what the singer's art is like.

Mme. Sembrich talked lately to a New York Times writer who cites her as saying that the voice of Patti had probably the most exquisite timbre ever heard in a human voice, more lovely than any voices of this time, evidently including her own. She says that the continuance of power and beauty in her own voice she attributes to her care in selecting roles. She has always chosen music that was lyric and pure rather than the heavy dramatic sort. Yet she feels that it is possible to use the music of Richard Wagner as the vehicle for bel canto, that is of lovely singing. She says that even the music of Richard Strauss can be sung beautifully, that is with a lovely musical effect rather than with mere dramatic or emotional stress. She says that Strauss' latest works show him to be returning to the earlier days of simple music. In "Rosekavalier" she thinks he goes back to Mozart and

in "Ariadne auf Naxos" is a role for a coloratura soprano.

Mme. Sembrich says that the managers today lay more stress on gorgeous scenery and a good stage getup than upon really fine singing. She recalls days when she would go on the stage to sing in opera with only a couple of ordinary chairs for stage setting and the chorus standing in a stiff row behind her. Now the chorus must act enough to make an interesting and picturesque scene in which the principal characters move and sing, but always with more thought of making the scene dramatic as a story than lovely as music.

Green Roses

The general verdict upon the green rose is that it is more curious than beautiful, says Harpers Weekly. To botanists it is particularly interesting, since it is a proof that all parts of a plant above the root are modifications of the same thing, and in the green rose every part may be called a leaf. This flower is a variety of the common China rose brought to England in the year 1835. It also gives a strong support to the view held by many botanists that all flowers were originally green and that the colors in flowers are analogous to the autumn tints of leaves. In the green rose the flowers generally put on a reddish tint when they begin to fade.

The greatest curse is to be satisfied with one's own low ideals. There is no reason for being discouraged because we are discouraged, but the man should be discouraged who is not.—Robert E. Speer.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Feeding the Birds

A little contributor writes to Our Fourfooted Friends: This winter I have fed the birds. My father has built a little place up in a large pine tree; he has put some suet, bread crumbs and some cake there. We had some pretty birds there. There were blackbirds, sparrows and bluebirds. If I am not wrong, there were some robins. The bird table at school was sometimes full of crumbs. I have brought some crumbs as well as the other children. I have seen little sparrows there and blackbirds.

Robin's Journey

Every fall, long before the winter tourists turn their steps toward the land where the red hibiscus flames in the sunshine and the palm leaves rustle in the yellow moonlight, the robins from the lawns of New England have felt the call. It is good to watch them when a touch of autumn is in the air and the wanderlust is strong upon them. On rapidly beating wings they drive swiftly across the fields, or pause on the topmost spray of a roadside tree and look eagerly away to the southward. Their calls are sharp and inquisitive, clearly the ill-suppressed excitement of starting on a long journey pervades their nature. In a little while they will be gone. Soon we may find them feeding on the fruit of the cabbage palmettos which line the streets of Tampa, Palm Beach

and Miami. What the birds find of attraction in the desolate pine barrens of the interior, I know not, but here they congregate by thousands, running on the ground or dashing in scattered bands through the fire-blackened timber. At times they swarm about the plantation houses and feast on the berries of the popular China-trees.—Craftsman.

Picture Puzzle



Part of a street car.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE

PUZZLE

Battle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 10, 1912

High Finance and High Politics

THE ethics of that strange admixture of la haute finance and la haute politique have suddenly had cast upon them the rays of popular interest. Ever since the Boxer rebellion the powers have been watching China with the absorbed interest with which a circle of cats might watch a mouse. Now one and now another has made a playful spring, but there has invariably been an upturned paw, the meaning of which was not to be disregarded: such is la haute politique in the far east. Curiously enough these feline gymnastics have invariably been accompanied by a request for a concession or an offer of a loan, some means of employment of the idle balances of certain well known international financial groups.

This phenomenon is not peculiar to the far east. It has been seen working in Persia, in the middle east, and in Turkey, in the near east. It was very noticeable in Morocco in the early days of the Spanish intervention; and it was a matter of something much more than common notoriety in the heat of the negotiations subsequent to Agadir. For the first time, however, in the latest crisis in China, the power of the group has been challenged, and the majesty of the great powers has been defied in a way which would be quite impossible if there were not a latent weakness in the methods employed to support it.

What has excited considerable curiosity during the process of the loan negotiations with China has been why the great powers should have combined to insist that China should be compelled to borrow from one particular financial institution. China is a free country and has a right to borrow in the market which is most advantageous to her. If she finds a London group willing to lend to her, on the security she offers, it is difficult to see what claim the foreign office has to interfere. If the foreign office considers that British shareholders are being misled it is open to it to warn them. If it believes that the financial policy of the group is detrimental to the best interests of the state, it is open to it to request the group to withdraw. This is precisely what Sir Edward Grey has declined to do. What he has done has been to attempt to exert pressure on a free but, at the moment, a weak country. It is here that the curious mingling of international finance and politics arises. It is well that everybody should clearly understand this, and begin to comprehend what the admixture means.

ONE need not struggle hard to recall the time when it was thought the patriotic as well as the generous thing in political campaigning to help pay the hall rent and spellbinders. But there are a lot of things we used to be proud of that we are not particularly enthusiastic over now.

THE department of the interior estimates that the government has saved, or practically made, \$444,711,016 by a system of appraising coal lands. When the government saves or makes, it does so in a big way, and vice versa.

Advertising Signs and the Public

THE question of example is involved in the attitude of public authorities toward such matters as billboards and other advertising defacements. While the question of the rights of property and the rights of persons may be raised in defense of the individual who rents space to the billboard men, there can be no doubt as to popular opinion on the subject. Billboard advertising in general is regarded as an intrusion upon the public vision, as a disfigurement to surroundings and to scenery, as a positive detriment to block and street and neighborhood. This is substantially the view taken of it by Calvin Tomkins, dock commissioner of New York and because he is a public official of very considerable prominence, good must result from the example he has set. It lay within his power a few days ago to say whether or not the terminals to the New York ferries should be given over to advertising decoration of the billboard style, and he promptly and positively declined to entertain the proposition. In doing so he said that the granting of such a privilege for a consideration seemed to him like "selling the eyes of the public," and he followed this up with the remark: "The proper way to advertise is in the public press. Private exploitation and defacement of this character (i. e., around terminals) is, I know, tolerated, although the railroad terminals of the country form an honorable exception."

This is a pointed statement. The great railroads of the country are entitled to public credit and public gratitude for refusing to give either their terminals or their passenger coaches over to the advertising exploiter. They do, indeed, as Mr. Tomkins says, form an honorable exception. As much cannot be said for public bodies, many of which, either directly or indirectly, are parties to the imposition upon the public sight of advertising matter that if not altogether obnoxious is, at least, undesirable. The sale of advertising space by public service corporations of a certain class, for instance, is tolerated notoriously. This advertising space has value simply because the patrons of the corporations cannot avoid reading the advertising it contains. In addition to paying one's fare in a trolley car—which is all that is due the corporation rightfully—one must also contribute toward giving value to the advertising privileges it has at its disposal. The patronage of the corporation—the public—is not consulted in this matter at all. There are the advertisements; those who ride must read.

Does not Dock Commissioner Tomkins take exactly the right view of the whole matter? Is not the sale of advertising space in public places and conveyances like "selling the eyes of the public"? Is it not making an instrument, a tool, of the public for purposes of advertising exploitation? One does not need to read the advertisements in newspaper or periodical, if one does not care to read them. One need not buy a newspaper or periodical if one does not care to buy it. One may throw a newspaper or periodical away if one dislikes its contents, advertising or reading. But one is virtually forced to read the advertisements in public places and public conveyances, whether they be objectionable or unobjectionable. This is the wrong of it, and Dock Commissioner Tomkins has hit the nail on the head.

New Orleans Owns Its Docks

THE board of port commissioners of the city of New Orleans, La., is a body organized not for profit, but with the sole purpose of providing for and increasing the coastwise and foreign commerce of the city. Whether its undertakings yield a surplus or exhibit a loss at the end of a year, therefore, must be regarded as only an apparent result, and, in any case, is a matter of secondary importance. The question of real importance, and it is one that concerns many other ports in the United States, is whether municipal administration of the port is, or gives fair promise of being, successful. New Orleans has been in practical ownership of its port and its dock facilities for many years, but for a large part of the time it was hampered by statutory restrictions in the matter of obtaining proper revenues for their development, and for fully thirty-five years, or up to May, 1901, its harbor privileges were leased to private individuals and interests. Only since that time has its port commission been in any large measure free to carry on reforms and to carry out improvements.

It is too soon even yet to say with any degree of confidence that the present method of administration will bring the best results. It can be said, however, that New Orleans has been made in these recent years a more inviting port for shipping, and that the maritime business of the city has greatly increased. Tolls upon vessels using the docks for a shorter or longer period have been greatly reduced. Facilities for loading and unloading vessels have been greatly increased. Modern improvements in the handling of freight have been introduced. Railroad connection with the docks has been established through a system of spurs and just at present a belt railroad system is being constructed that will encircle the entire city and bring all transportation lines into connection, thereby reducing the cost of transfer very considerably.

It has taken years and unremitting effort to bring the docks under the present compact management. Private individuals and interests have had to be fought off at every turn, in order to prevent the establishment of terminal monopolies. The one conspicuous fact in the situation at present is that the municipality, that is to say the people, of New Orleans have the destiny of the port in their own hands. Within the last few days they have elected their first commission government, and this goes far toward guaranteeing honest and efficient administration of all local affairs.

Systematizing Expositions

BERLIN is now the place of conference of delegates from many governments, including the United States, gathered to discuss ways and means of meeting, with a minimum of cost and effort, the demand from all parts of the world for displays at expositions. The past quarter of a century has seen rapid multiplication of such enterprises for promoting general knowledge and advertising peoples and their achievements. On the esthetic side, creation of ephemeral but beautiful new cities, with attractive landscape and waterscape settings and vast buildings, audacious and brilliant in their architecture, has done much to raise popular taste. When these expositions also have had connected with them important conferences of savants, inventors, engineers and leaders in ethical and religious movements, gathered from all parts of the world, they have served large ends in the process of unifying the race. To underestimate the net influence for good of the typical "exposition" would be unfair and absurd. With all its defects it is a distinct liberalizing and informing agency, opening the eyes of men to knowledge hitherto unsuspected, and forcing upon them the fact that the world is large and that talent and character are not confined to any race.

On the other hand, there are phases of exposition administration which experience has shown are by no means pleasant to think of as continuing forever. Tariff concessions as to admittance of goods, classification of exhibits, principles of award of prizes, selection of juries and protection of trade marks and copyrights—all these must be faced both by national officials and by managers whenever an exposition is to be carried through to success. Realizing the need of some systematic dealing with these larger phases of the matter, Germany some time since created a permanent national exposition commission. Naturally, therefore, Berlin is the center to which delegates have now come for the first international conference.

Upon what is said and done at this conference, formally and informally, will depend somewhat, we should suppose, developments favorably or unfavorably affecting the coming exposition at San Francisco. A variety of reasons will shape the final decision of some exhibitors, including governments, toward this 1915 American project, and one of them will be what is called in Europe "exposition fatigue."

IN OUR grandfather's and even down to our father's time verse collections were frequent and popular. The volumes used to be called treasuries, a title not always, but generally, deserved. Copyright reservations and a taste for anthologies crowded the treasuries to the background. William Cullen Bryant was one of the latest of the great collectors of verse, Edmund Clarence Stedman one of the latest of the great anthologists of poetry. Both were Americans. The English, apparently by common consent, left this branch of literature in recent years to the younger branch of the family. It was well cared for, so far as it went. The production of verse did not cease with the work of Bryant and Stedman, however. It has been going on steadily and silently since the last of the larger collections and the last of the more ambitious anthologies appeared. The great poets have been less numerous in our times than formerly, but the humbler poets have been of a higher average than ever before. Much of their output has been of the fugitive kind, a large part of it has been preserved in volumes that are seldom opened and seldom read; lovers of good verse everywhere have been longing for and looking for a collector who would possess the genius and take the trouble to make a collection of all the good things, that the time as well as the feelings of the fastidious might be spared, and it seems that the right man has at length come along, and that he has compiled a new collection of verse in the good old-fashioned way.

Of course, the new collection had to be called an anthology, but if this is not taken too seriously, the rest will be easy. The compila-

New Old-Fashioned Book of Verse

tion bears the title, "The Home Book of Verse," and this carries one back at once to the marbletop center table, the haircloth upholstery, the "what-not" and the steel engraving of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." This is just the kind of atmosphere in which to turn over the pages of Burton Egbert Stevenson's volume, for while it contains chiefly verse of a later period, the author has been judicious enough, and good enough, to cull largely from the poets of the mahogany veneer, black walnut and family album periods. Thus there are selections from Browning, Campbell, Hood, Leigh Hunt, Keats, Moore, D. G. Rossetti, Scott, Shelley, Tennyson, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Longfellow and so on. Altogether, 1100 writers are represented in the anthology, and if the critics discover in the collection the inevitable omissions, there appears to be agreement as to the general completeness of the work. Such compilations have peculiar interest and value for the booklover who is looking at once to economy of time and space and to help in pressing moments of reference.

TO A GREATER extent than in the past American cities are to federate or cooperate for common ends. There are great enterprises having to do with drainage, disposition of sewage, water supply, fire-fighting, dredging of streams, enlargement of park area and such interests that will be better done if handled on the group basis. Temporarily the effort to induce towns and cities of Greater Boston to join with the city of Boston in a metropolitan city planning campaign has been checked. But the stars in their courses fight on the side of those farsighted local statesmen who are back of the movement, and who are the more confident as to ultimate victory because of the very success of the program as it already has been worked out in some of its most important details.

If in smaller groups the suburban cities of Greater Boston learn to work together, the quicker will be their assent to the larger program; hence it is with satisfaction that the Monitor notes that the boards of trade of Everett, Malden and Medford have agreed to work together for development of the Mystic river basin as an arm of the harbor, which, if put in condition for accommodating freight-carrying craft, can be made to serve the business interests of the three cities. Led by federated business men, the governments of these communities may decide that it is best to combine in support of a recommended policy of regional development. Then, having found out how well the principle works on a limited scale, the requisite assent to the larger metropolitan plan will come in due time.

Taken in connection with the wise policy that the town of Winthrop is pursuing in preserving so much of its territory for public uses, and the large plans that the city of Lynn has for its harbor development, this move of the cities along the Mystic is the more encouraging to persons who have felt for years that the region immediately north of Boston was sadly in need of an aroused civic spirit. Too long have towns and cities to the south and east of the city had an undisputed lead.

IT is now estimated by a learned man that a single bar of soap is capable of turning out 25,344,000 bubbles. Everything in the bubble line, it seems, is plentiful and cheap.

IT WAS only necessary to mention the torchlight procession, it seems, in order to create a longing for it. There is a call for it now in all quarters.

THE Chicago poetry magazine was started just in time to get the gold and purple sumach output.

SUPERINTENDENT DYER of the Boston schools has lost no time in getting in touch with the business men of the city who, up to date, have given heartiest support to the project to give pupils specific vocational training. With representative business men and with subordinate educational officials who have most to do with the continuation schools, he has gone over the situation, discussed ways and means of increasing this form of practical service to the community, and made it clear that, as in Cincinnati, he is to be vigorous and insistent in this realm of theory and action.

There can be no criticism of such a policy as a surprise, for the Cincinnati record of the new executive was as clear and emphatic as could be on this point. Nor will the plan arouse any attack on account of intrinsic defects. Boston, as much as any other community, wants its young people given an education that will add to their efficiency as units in a society of which the fundamental needs are economic. But Boston is not oblivious to phases of education that are none the less vital because not directly related to earning capacity. It expects that along with the vocational type of education shall go the cultural. It questions whether there may not be some hesitancy in so shaping administrative policies and curricula that youth at too early an age shall decide on their life callings. Boston expects that there will be a broad and flexible rather than a narrow and rigid program worked out for the local continuation schools, a program in harmony with American traditions and not those of any European country. On that understanding it will no doubt give heartiest support to any extension plan that business men and educators may evolve.

THE decline and fall of the campaign button may not be worthy of the attention of a United States congressional committee, but one can recall when it was an inspiration and an influence in American politics. That it is so no longer cannot be successfully denied. It would be interesting and instructive to know why it is so no longer. The bonfire, the torchlight procession, the political stars and stripes, even the full dinner pail, have gone without an inquiry. The line should be drawn at the campaign button. Campaign literature may be next to go if we do not cherish some of the traditions long enough to find out something about why they have departed.

A FAR western woman says that the secret of managing a husband well is not to ask him questions. There is something in that. Still a man likes to be questioned by one who will take his answers as final.

A TON in the bin is worth two at the mines, under certain conditions.

Federated City Strategy

Boston's Continuation Schools